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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

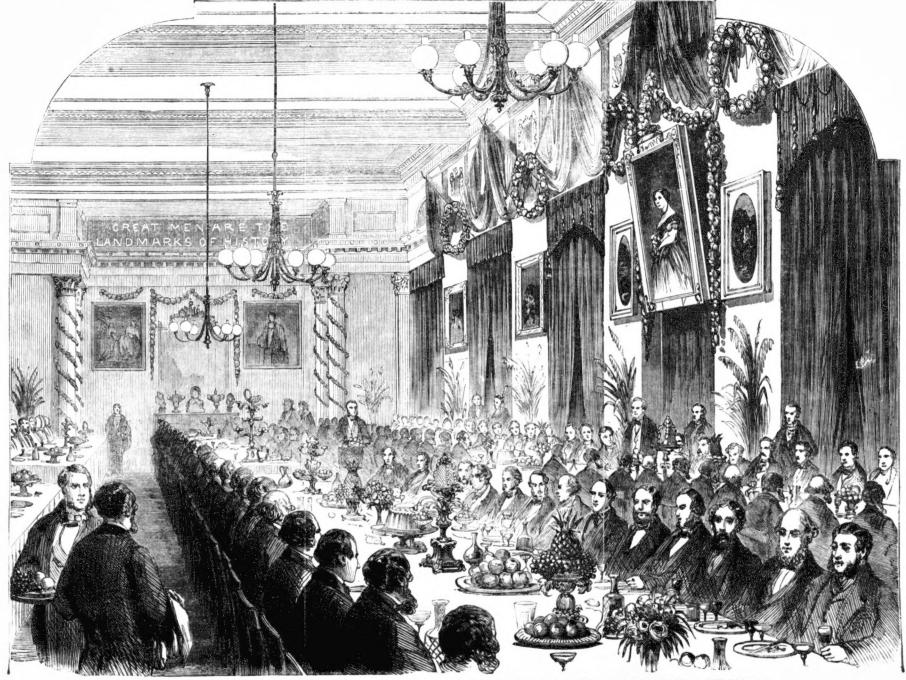
THE attention of the British public has been much taken up during the past week by two struggles of very different degrees of importance-the uprising of the Irish Roman Catholic rabble in the name of the Pope against the right of free speech in England, and the contest between the House of Commons and the House of Lords leagued with the King in Prussia. To the convulsions of the Irish Papists we hope there is now an end, at least for a time. Recent events, however, have shown only too clearly that this party of fanatics is likely to form a permanent element of discord in English society. It is an evil which must be endured, and from time to time checked, and which, if properly guarded against, cannot cause us the slightest inconvenience. To remove it is, we fear, altogether out of the question. Formerly, if a word was said against the Roman Catholics of Ireland-if, for instance, it was objected to them that they were habitually turbulent and, on occasion, disloyal-the answer immediately forthcoming was that they were "persecuted." They did indeed suffer five-andthirty years ago from political disabilities; but, since the passing of the "Catholic" Emancipation Act, these have ceased to exist. Catholics, whether English or Irish, are now in the same position as English Dissenters, and Catholics of middle age have had no experience of any other. Every office is open to them that is open to members of the Estab-

lished Church, and the number of Catholics as compared with Protestants who are made Judges in Ireland shows, as the Protestant party allege, that in that country the only "disabilities" that remain are attached practically to Protestantism. If it be true, as has been assested, that when most of the leading members of the Irish Bar are Protestants, the great majority of judicial appointments should be given to Catholics, and if this be just, so let it be; only it must not be imagined that by this policy of conciliation anybody will be conciliated. Now, as before Catholic Emancipation, the Irish Roman Catholics are in many respects foreigners in the midst of the British nation. We obey the laws of our country, and recognise no others; they execute, in the first place, the behests of their priests, who are loyal only to Rome, and regard obedience to the authorities of their native land as quite a secondary duty.

We have nothing to say against the Protestants of Ireland except that they are too much inclined to behave with intolerance towards their intolerant fellow-subjects, the Roman Catholics, to whom they ought to set a good example. They are not disloyal in the sense in which the Irish Catholics are disloyal. Let them demand what they think is required for the good of their country, even to the repeal of the Union, at least they are Irishmen, and not merely Romanists located in Ireland. It is possible to listen to them and to ask them to

hear reason in return. But in the case of Irish Roman Catholics it is not they who speak and act: it is the Church of Rome, or rather the Ultramontane section of it, which speaks and acts through them.

In making these observations we are not raising any purely religious question. It is not as Catholics that so many of the Irish render themselves objectionable to all well-thinking persons in England, but as members of an organised political body whose head is at Rome. The English Catholics live with us in all peace and friendship. They are, for the most part, the descendants of Catholics who did not accept the Reformation, but who do not on that account recognise the right of the Pope to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of England. Very different from them are the English converts to Romanism, who make common cause with the great bulk of the Irish Roman Catholics. This, in itself, goes far to prove that the Irish Roman Catholics are opposed to England, not because they are of a different nationality, nor because they entertain a different religious faith, but because they have a political religion which never bound us at any period of our history, and which is more distasteful to us now than ever. An English convert who accepts Roman Catholicism entire, who "goes over to Rome," as the saying is, becomes thereby as un-English as the most fanatic Irish Catholic. An Irish Protestant, on the other hand, is not necessarily opposed



THE DEJEUNER TO LORD PALMEESTON ON THE OCCASION OF OPENING THE HARILEY INSTITUTE, SOUTHAMPTON, -SEE PAGE 420,

to England at all, neither are those very many Irish Catholics of respectable position who have long been resident in England, while English Catholics, as we said before, are as good Englishmen as any other class of subjects.

The Pope has always been peculiarly the enemy of England, and it is well, perhaps, that his faithful followers should from time to time appear in their true colours, so that persons who pride themselves on a rigid impartiality in religious matters-amounting really to indifferentism-should not continue too long in the utterly erroneous belief that Popery is nothing more than a form of Christianity differing on some doctrinal points from that which Protestants profess. It differs 8) much that a very good Catholic of the Ultramontane section cannot possibly be a good Englishman. What is there astonishing in this in the present day when an Ultramontane cannot even-cannot above all, we perhaps should say-be a good Italian?

Considering that the Pope was the enemy of the ancient British Church, and supported the earliest of our Saxon invaders; that he favoured the expedition of William the Conqueror when the England of the Saxons was threatened; that he freed King John from his oath after that Monarch had sworn to the Norman Barons to observe Magna Charta; that, when all distinctions between Normans, Saxons, and Britons had disappeared, he blessed the Spanish Armada that was to have subjected us all together-considering this, we may well distrust his Eminence, whether we are Catholics or Protestants, if we are only in heart and soul Englishmen. At present, however, we have nothing to say to the Pope himself one way or the other. All we desire is not to be interfered with by his savage and lawless partisans when we think fit to express our opinions with a freedom which is fully allowed to them in expressing theirs.

The Prussian struggle is only just beginning. The gauntlet has been thrown down to the Lower House and the people by the King and the House of Lords, and in what spirit it will be taken up remains to be seen. What promises to render the contest very interesting to English politicians is the attitude recently assumed by Lord Russell, as Prussia's friend in the dispute between that Power and Denmark. The Prussian King sets aside the Constitution of his own realm, and at the same time presumes to insist on certain modifications being introduced in the constitutional system under which Schleswig and Holstein are governed! This does not matter very much to us, but it is of the greatest importance to the honour and credit of our country that an English Minister should not give his support to an absurdly, inconsistent, and tyrannical Sovereign like William I.

Koreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur publishes a letter from the Emperor of the French to M. Thouvenel which exhibits the change of Ministers not as a resignation but as a dismissal. The Emperor announces that, "in the interest of the same policy of conciliation that you have so loyally forwarded," he has judged it necessary to "replace" M. Thouvenel in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This letter removes any possibility of doubt that the Imperial Court has determined upon discouraging the national desire and demand of Italy. Another notable feature of the Imperial policy is the appointment, now officially announced, of the Ultramontane De la Tour d'Auvergne to succeed the Marquis de Lavalette at the Court of Rome. The Paris journals are all engaged in commenting on the circular

The Paris journals are all engaged in commenting on the circular of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which will be found in another place. The general inference from it is that M. de la Tour d'Auvergne will be instructed again to tender to the Pope similar terms to those presented by his predecessor, M. de Lavalette, which were so decidedly rejected by Cardinal Antonelli, and which there is little doubt will experience a similar fate. Thus time will be gained, which seems the principal object that the Emperor at present aims at effecting. The Temps expresses a pithy fact when it says "There is little to be said about the circular." The Opinion Nationale says the French Ambassador has already once "popped the question" to the Papal Government, and has been point blank refused, and thinks another proposal will meet with a second refusal. M. Gueroult advices Italy to look to her material interests, and leave Rome in the meanwhile to be converted by the persuasion of France. La France alone thinks that where M. Lavalette failed the new Minister may succeed, and it is quite sure by the persuasion of France. La France alone thinks that where M. Lavalette failed the new Minister may succeed, and it is quite sure that, under any circumstances, the Emperor could not wish to give up Rome to the ambition of Piedmont, to revolution, and to the intrigues of England.

The departure of the French Court for Complegne has been post-

poned from this week, when it was to have taken place, until the beginning of next month. This fact has given rise to various conjectures, and to reports that a Ministerial crisis still impends. The rumour was that Count Persigny and M. Fould had submitted to the Emperor certain conditions relating to the Roman question on which alone they could retain their offices, and that, failing to receive a satisfactory reply, they had determined upon resigning. But we have as yet received no information which gives any consistency to those rumous. At the same time it should be observed that scarcely any one seems to regard the Ministerial crisis as definitively closed. Any day, it is almost universally believed, may bring news of a discretion

Ady day, it is admost universally believed, may oring news of a disruption.

Signor Petrucelli della Gattina, a well-known member of the Turin Parliament, arrived lately in Paris from London, on his way home. He was at once ordered by the police authorities to quit the French capital, and, although suffering from illness, had much difficulty in obtaining permission to rest for twenty-four hours. This, at least, is the statement made in a French paper of high character. Signor Petrucelli had distinguished himself as one of the warmest and most eloquent opponents of the French occupation of Rome, both in the Turn Chamber and as a journalist.

ITALY.

It is asserted in Turin that the Italian Parliament will reassemble very shortly. Warm discussions on the subject of Rome and the conduct of the Government to Gar aldi are expected.

The general tone of the Iralian newspapers is not that of discouragement on account of the Frinch change of Ministry. A healthy and composed feeling appears for the most part to prevail. "Italy does not depend upon one Foreign Minister or the other" seems to be, in a few words, the sense of the general expression. in a few words, the sense of the general expre

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Liberal journals are filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception accorded to the departer on their return to their constituents after the prorogation of the Chamber. The Liberal sections of the Chamber of Deputies have celebrated their dismissal

at a grand banquet in Berlin. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber, and nearly all the eminent and influential members of the Liberal party, were present. The greatest enthusiasm and resolution prevailed. Among other toasts given was that of "The Press," proposed by Schulze Delitsch, and responded to by the editor of the Berlin National Zeitung, who that very same day was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for an article which appeared some time since in his journal condemning the exercise of Government influence over the votes of officials. On the other hand, the Government journals continue to set forth the proceedings consequent on the presentation of addresses to the King sent by the Conservative electors in various parts of the kingdom. The Kreuz-Zeitung furnishes the following reply made by the King to six deputations who had previously presented addresses to his Majesty:—

The Krew-Zeitung furnishes the following reply made by the King to six deputations who had previously presented addresses to his Majesty:

I am happy to see before me an assemblage of men all animated by the same sentiment, and come from all parts of the monarchy, especially in times so difficult as these. There exists a serious crisis, more serious than I times so difficult as these. There exists a serious crisis, more serious than I therefore any property of the moment when I assumed the regency and put myself at the head of the Government I placed my firm hope in the confidence of my people. But my words at that period have often been misinterpreted because a misleading press had altered them. I am deeply convinced of the necessity of undertaking a task wholly belonging to me—the reform of the army—and of finishing it. It is against this very task, which is mine, that the most unexpected obstacles have been raised. But what can avail all present wealth, all the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, all the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, all the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, all the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, all the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, all the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, and the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, and the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, and the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, and the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, and the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, and the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, and the development of industry—what can avail all present wealth, and the property of the transformation of the tarmy had any present all present and the pres

from the Ministry of the Interior.

GERMANY.

At a conference which has just been sitting at Munich on the commercial affairs of Germany, the Austrian delegates on Thursday week proposed resolutions declaring the Franco-Prussian commercial treaty prejudicial to the rightful claims of Germany and injurious to its interests, and that therefore its acceptance was not to be recommended; and resolving that the propositions of Austria should be discussed simultaneously with the renewal of the Zollverein and the treaty with France by the collective German Governments, with a view of arriving at a decision. These resolutions were assented to by all the representatives of the South German States. A telegram from Munich of the 18th states that in the conference on commercial affairs the proposition of the committee respecting customs union affairs the proposition of the committee respecting customs union with Austria was carried by 138 to 57; the motion of the Austrian delegates against the Franco-Prussian treaty and Prussia's late commercial policy generally was rejected by 117 to 80.

DENMARK.

Advices from Copenhagen speak of a project formed by the King of giving a special German Governor to the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, so as to deprive the Germanic Confederation of its pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the kingdom:—

pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the kingdom:

The King intends, it is said, to accord to the two provinces a complete autonomy, so that the constitution common to the whole Danish monarchy should not have any application to the territory of the German Duchies. The two provinces would have their separate administration, with a special Governor residing at Picen, six levgues from Kiel, in the ancient palace of the Dukes of Holstein-Picen, and would have to pay an annual subsidy for the army and fleet. The situation of the King of Demmark would then become infinitely more simple. Prussia and Austria, as representatives of the Germanic Confederation, can intervene to a certain extent in the internal administration of Holstein and Lamenburg, as there they find themselves in the face not of the King of Denmark but of a German Duke. But the right of the German Confederation stops at the Eyder. That stream once crossed, the Duke of Holstein again becomes King of Denmark, and no power has a right to interfere between him, as an independent Sovereign, and his subjects.

The difficult functions of Governor will, it is said, he offered to

The difficult functions of Governor will, it is said, be offered to Count de Moltke, representative of Denmark at the Taileries. It is stated that Earl Russell has lately written a despatch on the Danish question in which he discountenances the right of the Danish Government to introduce a uniform principle of government, at lesst as far as the so-called German provinces of the kingdom are concerned,

SERVIA.

The following is an analysis of the roply of the Prince of Servia to the letter which accompanied the text of the Protocol signed by the members of the Conference at Constantinople: —The greater the confidence felt by the Prince in the kindness of the Porte and of the Powers, the more he regrets that the arrangement come to should, in certain respects, be at variance with the conditions which he thought he had a right to expect. Not a word of blame has been said, either directly or indirectly, against the unprovoked measure of the bombardment; and whilst indemnities have been stipnisted in favour of Mussalmans for losses experienced by them, none is awarded to any of the inhabitants of Belgrade who suffered from the fire of the citadel. In next examining the question of the ground to be left unoccupied round the citadel, the Prince also regrets that such care should have been taken to increase the system of defence of that building, and to render still more formidable a menace which has already been realised with impunity. As to the moral guarantees already been realised with impunity. As to the moral guarante offered by the Porte, he should accept them with more confidence recent experience had not so unfortunately shown how readily the As to the moral guarantees recent experience had not so unfortunately shown how readily the excellent intentions of the Imperial Government may be eliaded. The Prince, in conclusion, adds that he should have experienced a feeling of the most lively satisfaction if he had been able to date from the arrangements concerted at Constantinople a new era of peace and of cordial relations. He ventures to rely on the equitable sentiments of the Sozerain Court that the frankness of his language will be kindly received.

According to information transmitted from Greece to Trieste, fresh disturbances have broken out at Nauplia, where several persons were wounded, and among them is mentioned the son of the Deputy of Argos. Some arrests were effected. This movement produced considerable excitement at Athens, and large crowds assembled at the Piraus at the moment of the landing of the prisoners. The

armed force was obliged to interfere and disperse the assemblage by making use of their bayonets. Three pupils of the University were wounded. Disturbances have also occurred at Lamia, and agriation prevails at Hydra and Spezia. It is asserted that a conspiracy has been discovered in Arcadia and Messenia. Rumours were current that a change in the Ministry was about to take place.

CHINA.

A telegram, dated Shanghai, Sept. 4, states that the rebels have made a fierce attack on that city, and though they were repulsed with great loss they burnt down several villages in the vicioity. The Mohaumedans at Shensi have revolted, committing great outrages on the other sects. Cholera was raging fearfully in the nerthern provinces. Prince Kung had been attacked with the disease.

INDIA.

INDIA.

The news from Bombay, though containing nothing of great importance, is in many respects interesting. The utmost sympathy was being manifested for the distress of the operatives in the Lancashire districts and active means were being taken to alleviate it. For this purpose a meeting was held in Bombay on the 17th of September, at which Sir Bartle Frere presided, and nearly £11,000 was subscribed on the spot. A committee to raise subscriptions was appointed, and the amount realised was already £25,000, of which sum £10,000 comes over by this mail. From all parts of the country the accounts of the crops are favourable, and especially from the north-west provinces and the Panjaub. There are accounts of revolutionary disturbances from Thibet, with which it is supposed the Nepaul Government is connected. The circulation of chapattees was extending in the southern division of the Bombay presidency. Two more of the natives concerned in the outrages committed on our countrymen during the rebellion have been captured. Four battle, had been fought between Dost Mohammed's troops and those of Ahmed Jan, in all of which the former was victorious. The Ameer had laid siege to Herat, in which Sultan Jan was shut up and could not move. not move.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

FIGHTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Confederates, under Generals Price, Van Dorn, and Lovell, attacked at Corinth, in Mississippi, a division of the army of General Ulysses Grant, commanded by General Rosencranz, on Friday, the 4th inst. The battle lasted until Saturday evening, when the Confederates retreated, with a loss, according to the Federal account, of nearly 1000 prisoners, besides killed and wounded. The Federal loss is admitted to be severe, especially in officers. General Grant does not allege that victory was decisive, but telegraphs to the Secretary of War that the enemy cannot escape without losing everything but their sidearms. The battle was renewed on Sauday. The Federals claim the victory. The latest official reports from Corinth state that the Confederates had been driven back five miles across the Hatchie River towards Corinth. The Federals captured two batteries and 300 prisoners. The Federal General Rosencranz reported that the enemy was totally routed, throwing everything away, and that the Federals was totally routed, throwing everything away, and that the Federals were in sharp pursuit. The Confederate General Martin was reported

A Cairo despatch, dated the 7th, says:-

A Cairo despatch, dated the 7th, says:—
As yet we can only state the general result of the fighting at Corint!. Skirmishing commenced on Sunday last, and there has been more or leafighting every day since. The rebel loss is about 800 killed, and from 1500 to 1800 wounded. We have 1500 prisoners at Corinth, and 300 on the Hatchie River, and more constantly coming in. We have taken several thousand stand of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new, and of English make. Our loss, it is believed, will be 3000 killed and 1000 wounded. Many houses in the town were badly shattered by shot and shell. On Sunday General Ord drove the enemy five miles over hills and through woods and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of every wood for their infantry and every hill for their artillery. The fight lasted seven hours. The rebel General Rogers was killed. General Ogilby has died of his wounds. General Ord is slightly wousded. Prisoners taken say their effective force in the vicinity is 65,000 mem. This is probably an overestimate; but it is certain that they have outnumbered us two to one.

BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Desperate fighting occurred on the 8th and 9th inst. at Perrysville. Kentucky, between General Bragg's and General Buell's forces. The Federal loss is reported to have been 2000 in killed and wounded, two Generals and a large number of officers being among the former. The accounts received are very confused, some stating that the Confederates remained in possession of part of the field, while others, on the contrary, affirm that the Federals drove them seven miles. The result of the engagement appears from present accounts to have been indecisive. A later despatch says that the report of a battle having been fought at Perrysville on the 9th inst. was incorrect. General Buell officially reports that an engagement occurred at Perrysville on the 8th, lasting from ten a.m. till dark. The enemy was repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left. The main body of the enemy fell back in the direction of Harrodsburg, General Buell adds, "Our loss is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Confederate General Morgan has been routed by General Dumont at Frankfort, Kentucky. Desperate fighting occurred on the 8th and 9th inst. at Perrysville

MOVEMENTS ON THE POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS ON THE POTOMAC.

The Confederates under General Stuart had again crossed the Potomac at Hancock into Maryland. They pushed forward across the country, and occupied Mercersburg and Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania. Their force is estimated at 3000 men, their advance consisting of 1000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. The inhabitants of Mercersburg and Chambersburg had no means of resistance. The Governor of Pennsylvania was, however, sending troops up the Cumberland Valley. The news created the greatest astonishment in New York. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, surrendered to the Confederates on the conditions that private property should be respected, but that public property would be removed or destroyed. The Confederates were moving in the direction of Geitisburg, so destroy the bridge at that point, and prevent the approach of General McCellan's troops. The Confederates destroyed the Chambersburg station and carried off 500 horses.

station and carried off 500 horses.

General M'Clellan, whose head-quarters were at Harper's Ferry, had issued a congratulatory general order to the troops for their conduct in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He states that the Federal triumph is evidenced by the capture of 14 guns and

that the Federal triumph is evidenced by the capture of 15,000 stand of arms, and 6000 prisoners.

The Richmond papers assert that Generals Lee and "Sconewall" Jackson will immediately offer battle to General M'Clellan preparatory to a second invasion of Maryland in force.

The Confederates are reported to be moving across the Rappahamock, in the direction of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and to have taken possession of Warrentown and Bristow.

GENERAL NEWS.

enthusiastic Republican meeting had been held in Dro An enthusiastic Republican meeting had been held in Brocklyna which strong resolutions were passed indorsing Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and imploring the Government to accept Garibaldi's services. Mr. Cassius Clay made a speech decouncing the democrats and all who desired the Union as it was. Mr. Clay further denounced England, and expressed profound admiration of France and Russia. A large Republican meeting had also been held in New York, at which the Democrats were strongly denounced asympathisers with treason.

The Federal Government had abandoned the pages colonisation

The Federal Government had abandoned the negro colonisation scheme. The Ministers of the Central American Republics had processed against the scheme being carried out in Central America. General Bragg had issued a proclamation urging the North-Western States to exercise their State sovereignty and make a separate treaty of peace with the Confederates, as the Federa Government refuses to conclude a general treaty. He declares that the South will never interfere with the free navigation of the Mississippi, and concludes by making a vigorous appeal to the people to desist from a war which he says can only, after greater sactificate terminate in a treaty of peace.

A small engagement had occurred at Newtonia, Missouri. A first only after greater sactification below.

two hours' fighting, the Confederates broke and fled. They are and

to be concentrating beyond Newtonia, and the Federals advancing to

to be concentrating beyond rewebbs, and the Federals advancing to renew the engagement.

General Wadsworth, in accepting the Republican nomination for the governorship of New York State, had dexpressed his opinion that the American continent under one Government is still destined to dictate terms to the world in arms.

ctate terms to the had issued a general order to the troops referring

General M Ciellan had issued a general order to the troops referring to President Lincoin's emancipation proclamation. He says:—

The fundamental rule of Republican government is that armed forces are raised only to sustain the civil authorities and are to be held in strict subordination to them. The discussion by officers and soldiers of Government measures, when carried beyond a temperate expression of opinion, tends to destroy discipline by substituting political faction for that steady support of Government which is the highest duty of the American soldier. In carrying out the measures of the Government the army will be guided by the same mercy and Christianity which have always controlled its conduct towards the

A resolution had been introduced in the Confederate Congress A resolution had been introduced in the Confederate Congress authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase or impress one million bales of cotton at a fixed price, and also to send agents to Europe to sell this cotton. The resolution also proposed the repeal of all laws prohibiting the export of cotton from ports occupied by the enemy, when such cotton is purchased by foreign Governments or

THE DRAUGHTING.

THE draught in the Stare of New York has been again postponed The draught in the State of New York has been again postponed sine die. The reasons alleged are that the enrolment is not completed, and that no commissioners to superintend the draughting or hear claims of exemption have been appointed, and cannot be within the time specified. Yet General M'Clellan is greatly in want of reinforcements, and New York owes the Federal Government 40,000 men under the two calls. The State of Maine resorted to the draught to fill up its second quota, but generously allowed the men draughted, 5000 in number, to call themselves volunteers and receive the bounds. to nil up his sound the meeting of the money. The control of the money of the money. Massachusetts, the roads of which were to swarm with volunteers as soon as an edict of emancipation was issued, has not sent twenty men to the field since the proclamation was published, and remains in arrear under the two calls of no less than 19,080 men. The other New England States have come nearer to the mark; but The other New England States have come learer to the mark; but Massachusetts is so very warlike in Fanueil Hall and in print, and has so very warlike and tremendous a Governor, that people who are not habitually illnatured are compelled to admit that she barks more than she bites, and would rather save the Union by money and by speeches than by hard fighting.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION,

An important portion of the intelligence from America bears on the proceedings of the Confederate Senate in reference to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. When the news of the emancipation proclamation reached Richmond the Southern Congress, in the first access of indigreached Richmond the Southern Congress, in the first access of indignation, were on the point of proposing to their President that the black flag should be raised and the war converted into one of extermination. It was resolved, however, that nothing should be hastily done, and that the resolutions submitted to the Assembly should be referred for consideration to a special committee. We are now made acquainted with the report which that committee laid before before Congress after mature deliberation. By the majority of the committee it has been resolved:— By the majority of the committee it has been resolved:

"That after January next Federal commissioned or non-commissioned officers, when captured, shall be kept at hard labour util the termination of the war or the repeal of President Lincoln's proclamation. Federal white officers training or commanding negroes on military enterprises against the Confederate States, or inciting slaves military enterprises against the Confederate States, or inciting slaves to rebellion, or pretending to free them under Lincoln's proclamation, shall, if captured, suffer death." If the minority of the committee refused their assent to these resolutions, it was not from a feeling that they were too harsh. They proposed a war of extermination. The local Legislature of Virginia has passed a resolution of a similar import to that agreed to by the Committee of the Confederate Congress. It has given to the citizens of the State authority to slay all persons endeavouring to give effect to the Federal President's proclamation emancipating the slaves,

MR, SUMNER ON THE WAR,

Mr. Charles Summer delivered a very lengthy address at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 6th inst., of which the following is a condensed report :-

densed report:—

Thank God he had lived to enjoy that day! Thank God that his eyes had not closed without seeing that great salvation! The skies were brighter and the air was purer now that slavery has been handed over to judgment. Among the omens which he hailed with gladness was the union which prevailed among good men in supporting the State and national Government, for jetting that they were Whigs or Democrats; and not less cheering was it in the generous devotion which all of foreign birth have offered to their adopted country. Surely this was no time for the strife of party. The proclamation of President Lincoln was considered as practically securing freedom to all who can find shelter within our lines, and he accepted it without note or comment. In relation to his (Summer's) own acts, he challenged scrutiny and defended himself from sundry accusations. He believed that the Government had made progress during the last year. He (Sumner) advocated the proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves as a military necessity, and he denied that the object of the war was other than to put down the rebellion. To secure peace, which so many advocated, could only be done by preventing a separation of the States. Separation was a chaos. The rebels must first be subdued and then conciliated, Action was wanted—straightforward, godlike action. Thunder-bolts must be hurled into the Cabinet as well as in the field. The African race—slaves as well as free—must help us. Loyalty did not depend upon colour. Help from the slaves was constitutional and justified by historical precedents. An appeal to the slaves should be tried, and he believed that such an appeal would be effectual. The slaves would be encouraged and the masters discouraged by a panic among them. The various objections to the proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves were that the Border State officers would throw down their arms; that side issues would arise; that there would be slave insurrections, and that the slaves would overthrow Thank God he had lived to enjoy that day! Thank God that his eyes had not

Mr. Summer spoke about two hours, and was frequently applauded and subjected to occasional interruptions from his opponents. Upon the conclusion of his speech a loud call was made for George Francis Train, who, with many of his friends, was present. Mr. Train took the platform, and after refusing to yield it, was carried off by the police in attendance.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Nothing, even in recent American history, is more remarkable than the almost complete ignorance which prevails in this country with respect to the financial position of the Confederate States. We know they must have obtained much money, for such a war as they have maintained cannot be supported without much money. But exactly how great their resources have been we cannot say, and whence those resources have been derived we are wholly innorant. Some informations of the contract of the contr now great their resources have been we cannot say, and whence those resources have been derived we are wholly ignorant. Some information has now, however, been received by the professed friends of the South in this country, which, if its completeness should be confirmed and its accuracy established, will go far to remove our singular want of knowledge. It is said that the total expenditure of the Confederate States up to the 1st of August last was as follows:—War Department, £69,621,195; Navy Department, £3,405,015; Civil and Miscellaneous, £3,678,850: total, £76,705,060. If this account should be confirmed, and we are assured that it is correct, the South may be congratulated on having made a great war, not only may be confirmed, and we are assured that it is correct, the South may be congratulated on having made a great war, not only very successfully but very cheaply. We will not compare this small sum with the enormous figures of Mr. Chase [Mr. Chase has just stated his expenditure for the three months ending June 30, at £38,800,000, or nearly £160,000,000 per annum;] but it is worth while to remember that Sir G. C. Lewis estimated the cost of the Crimean War to this country at £77,588,000; that the Crimean

War could not be compared in magnitude to the tremendous struggle in which the Confederate States are engaged: that such a war as theirs would have cost us much more than such a war as ours cost us; that, nevertheless, £76 708,000 covers their whole expenditure, military as well as civil, while £77,588,000 was requisite for only the military part of ours. The mode in which this considerable though not excessive sun has been obtained is, we are informed, as follows:—Taxes: Customs prior to the repeal of the tariff, £355,393; War tax, £2,372,759; total, £2,708,152. Loans: Loan Act of Feb. 28, 1861, £3,500,000; Loan Act of Ang. 19, 1861, £5,743,114; call deposits, £8,753,546; balance of loan from banks, £2,459,312; total, £20,455,972. By Inconvertible Notes: Treasury Notes Act, March 9, 1831, £471,600; ditto, May 16, 1861, £4,447,857; ditto, August 19, 1861, £33,145,076; ditto, April 17, 1862, £5,319,976; small notes, £197,400; total, £49,181,909. Miscellaneous, £460,779. Total, £72,806,812; leaving a deficit on the 1st of August of nearly £4,000,000. As in the North so in the South, this great struggle has been carried on a little by taxes, somewhat by loans, and mostly by an inconvertible currency. For the South no other course was possible. It is not possible to levy very heavy taxes in a poor country with a sparse population during a revolution which has suspended its main industry. It is not possible to raise regular loans in such a country to an enormous extent, for the floating capital that is requisite does not exist. It is not possible for an inchoate State like the South, of which the very existence was at first undecided, to borrow much abroad. The only applicable resource is the currency. By substituting its own paper for the coin in circulation a poor Government can at an emergency obtain a great sum. The South were compelled to adopt at once this last of financial War could not be compared in magnitude to the tremendous struggle nist undecided, to borrow much abroad. The only applicable resource is the currency. By substituting its own paper for the coin in circulation a poor Government can at an emergency obtain a great sum. The South were compelled to adopt at once this last of financial expedients. The North, from a reluctance to tax in the rulers, an apathy in the multitude, and an ignorant contempt of economical laws in both, adopted that extreme expedient without a necessity, and when many better resources were open to it.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM.

As we approached Sharpsburgh it was unnecessary to ask when we were coming near the great battle-field, for it could be distinctly smelt two miles off. I stopped about a mile this side of Sharpsburgh, on the Hagerstown-road, to go over the cornfield which you will remember was so terribly contested between the rebels and our forces under Hooker, when the latter was wounded. It is a large elevated plateau situated between two woods, near one of which runs the Hagerstown turnpike. It was from this elevated position that the first comprehensive glance could be taken of this glorious panorama; and from the graphic and accurate descriptions which have been first comprehensive glance could be taken of this glorious panorama; and from the graphic and accurate descriptions which have been given, especially by your own correspondents, it was easy at once to comprehend the whole struggle. Here it was that the left wing of the enemy standing in front of one wood, and the right wing of ours immediately facing them, and backed by the other wood, engaged for hours in a mortal struggle for that piece of ground; each side rolling backward and forward like the waves of the ocean dashing against a rock. Although a week had already passed since this occurrence, the dead had been all removed, and the rains and dews of heaven had charitably washed away many a bloody stain this occurrence, the dead had been all removed, and the rains and dews of heaven had charitably washed away many a bloody stain from the fair face of earth, there was plenty yet to prove the awful scene which had so recently been enacted. The battered corn fairly trampled into the earth; the deep ruts formed by the heavy wheels of artillery; fences torn down, and left in pell-mell confusion; canteens, haversacks, riddled caps, blood-stained shirts, and fragments of shell and cannon-balls lying in every direction; dark purple masses of congealed fluid glistening in the sunlight; charred remnants of horses everywhere, and others again lying in all sorts of attitudes, just as they fell, and poisoning the air for miles around; the newly-made heaps of earth, on one of which I read the Fignificant words, scrawled on a rough plank—"Thirty-one buried here," all told but too plainly the horrible story. The trees in these woods also showed how dreadfully thick must have hailed the messengers of death. In one spot especially, of about fifty square yards, I did not see a single stem that had not its bark torn by bullets or cannon-balls in from one to a dozen places, and in three I counted fifteen distinct shots. Think of the heroism of those who clustered here.—

New York Times. dews of heaven had charitably washed away many a bloody stair

IRELAND.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MENTAL.—Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and the Duke of Leinster having supplemented their former subscriptions to this fund by £100 each, in order to secure the throwing open of Stephen's-green as a public park, with a statue of the late Prince within its precincts, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has followed their spirited example. "It will always be a pleasure to me," says his Excellency, in a letter to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, "to follow in the wake of the Duke of Leinster and yourself, and I feel particular sympathy with the project you have suggested. I shall be happy to give £100 as an additional contribution to the Prince Consort Memorial Fund in the event of St. Stephen's-green being thrown open to the public.

THE RECENT ALLEGED DISTRESS IN IRELAND. THE RECENT ALLEGED DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The Duddin mansion House committee for the relief of distress in Ireland have issued a report of their proceedings, from which it appears that the total amount of subscriptions which they received was £5179 16s. 9d. Of that sum over £600 came from England, and £400 from Paris. One-half of the whole amount is stated to have been contributed by occupiers and strangers in the districts where the alleged famine prevailed. The report laboriously contends that the poor law is defective, and inadequate to meet the necessities of the country.

THE MEMBER HAYES—Hayes—hunting is still continued by the con-

the alleged famine prevailed. The report laboriously contends that the poor law is defective, and inadequate to meet the necessities of the country.

THE MURDERER HAYES.—Hayes-hunting is still continued by the constabulary in various parts of Ireland, though there is little chance of the pursuers getting on the trail of the murderer. Within the last few days they have beaten every cover in the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and even Down, where he was likely or unlikely to be concealed. The places searched included the underground pits of the colleries at Earl-hill, Tipperary, in which a large party of constabulary, headed by Mr. John Monaghan, S. L., continued searching for several hours.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—At the last sessions of the magistrates at Tipperary, John Mara, an old offender, was charged, on his own admission, with burning a rick of hay, the property of Richard Dalton, of Tipperary, and also two houses, the property of P. Gleeson, of Gilfeacle. Constable T. Regan proved that he came to his barrack the night previous and showed him houses on fire, and in another direction, about three-quarters of a mile distant, he also showed him a rick of hay on fire, and, after being cantioned, he admitted to his having burnt the hay and houses, and pointed out to the constable where he threw away the matches. When asked had he anything to say, he said that it was he who had burnt them, and that he would, only his feet failed him, burn every house from Kilfeacle to Cashel. When asked where he was from, he said from Tipperary, and that he was only two days out of Clonmel Gaol, where he had been confined for riding an ass through Cahir! The total property destroyed is about fifteen tons of hay, a forge, and an outhouse. The case was returned for trial to the next assizes at Colonmel. This is the second instance in the neighbourhood of Tipperary of wantonly setting fire to farm-buildings, thereby causing great destruction of property. wantonly setting fire to farm-buildings, thereby causing great de

property.

LORD "DUNDHRARY" AT CORK.—The following amusing episode occurred at a recent meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians:—A celebrated brewer from Burton-on-Trent was present at the board, where he had been introduced by one of the guardians. Mr. Sheehan, having been informed by a waggish reporter that he was a certain celebrated nobleman, said, "Well, now, Misther Chairman, sure we ought to be proud, indeed we ought, to find that we have Lord Dundhrary sitting among us (Laughter). He's come all the way over from England, and I'm happy to see him. Sir. Well. to find that we have Lord Dundhrary sitting among us (Laughter). He's come all the way over from England, and I'm happy to see him, Sir. He's workhouse here, and he said that in their workhouses in England they were only paying 5d. a yard for dresses that we've got to pay 10d. a yard for Now, I want to know, Sir, what Lord Dundhrary pays for women's dresses at his workhouse? (A titter.) Ask Lord Dundhrary sitting near ye, Sir, what he pays (Uproarious laughter). O, lor' me! isn't it Lord Dundhrary? That pretty boy (pointing to the reporter), he said to me that it was Lord Dundhrary; and sure I'm astonished, for I thought it was my Lord that was sittin' here among us." It was some moments before the gravity of the guardians could be restored.

SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—On Monday Dr. Douglas Maclagan, who was recently appointed to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Police, in the room of the late Dr. Trail, and Mr. James Murhead, Advocate, Professorelect of Civil Law, appointed in the room of Mr. Swinton, retired, presented their commissions at a meeting of the Senatus Academicus, and were inducted into office in the usual form.

THE GLASGOW MURDER INQUERY.—This investigation came to a close on Monday afternoon, so far as the inquiry in Glasgow is concerned. A good deal of time was occupied by the examination of Dr. Macleod and the other medical gentleman who gave evidence on the trial. Old Mr. Fleming is not amongst those who have been examined; but it is rumoured, although

we give it merely as a rumour, that he may be called into Edinburgh for the purpose of examination. Mr. Young is believed to have transmitted his report to the Home Office, so that a decision on the matter will probably be made immediately.

report to the Home Office, so that a decision on the matter will probably be made immediately.

The Collision at Winchburgh, — Another death took place in the Edinburgh Isfirmary on Monday morning from the recent collision, making eighteen fatal cases. The deceased, Isaac Marr, fruit-dealer, Falklirk, was dreadfully scalded and bruised, and shortly after his admission became incosible, and for some days his recovery was regarded as hopeless. Several of the survivors still linger in a precarious state. Two new cases have, since Friday, been received into the infirmary—one of them of a serious character. On Saturday two funerals at Falkirk excited a deep sensation, the remains of Mr. Hoste being brought from Dunfermline for interment there, and the body of Mr. Hedderwick being conveyed from Falkirk to Glasgow. An assemblage of 400 mourners, comprising nearly all the principal inhabitants of the town, accompanied the remains of Mr. Hedderwick to the railway station. A large company was also in waiting at Glasgow to convey the corpse to Sighthill Cemetery. It is stated that the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company lately had an arrangement with the Accidental Death Insurance Company to cover them against claims arising from death or injury to passengers, but that the arrangement some time ago ceased. Mr. Hoste, it appears, was insured for £25,000, and in his case it is expected there will be three actions raised against the company—one by the representatives, another by the employers of the deceased, and a third by the insurance company for repayment.

company for repayment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. SHERIFF MONTGOMERIE BELL.—About a week ago Mr. John Montgomerie Bell, Advocate, Sheriff of Kineardineshire, was taking exercise on horseback at Linwood, near Midcalder, when the animal became restive and ran off with him. Mr. Bell maintained his soat, but the horse, on being turned, galloped towards the stable, against the wall of which the rider's head was dashed with great violence. Mr. Bell was taken up insensible, and it was found he had sustained fracture of the skull. He lingered till Thursday evening, when death put an end to his suffering. The unfortunate gentleman was called to the Scottish Bar in 1825, and in 1831 was appointed to the office of Sheriff of Kincardine, which he filled with much acceptance.

THE PROVINCES.

THE PROVINCES.

A NERVOUS BISHOP.—The Bishop of Durham, noticing some reporters waiting to take down his remarks on the condition of the diocese of Durham, the other day, ordered them "to get out of that pew." They humbly sought a seat on the sitar-steps. a cold berth, which they imagined would not be coveted by any of the clerical profession. Even here, however, their presence was obnoxious; for the Bishop, without pausing for a reply, resumed the thread of his discourse with "I can't allow reporters in the chancel; you must go to the low end of the church, behind the clergy." The reporters left the church slogether.

FATAL FIRE IN HULL—A serious for occurred at Hall as Sanday leg.

must go to the low end of the church, behind the clergy." The reporters left the church slogether.

FATAL FIRE IN HULL.—A serious fire occurred at Hull on Sunday last, by which a valuable warehouse, with all its contents, was burned to the ground, a policeman was killed, and several other persons were injured. These accidents were caused by the falling of a wall in a narrow lane, which burled the unfortunate firemen and others in the lane among the rubbish. Their comrades gallantly rushed to the rescue, and though they were in close proximity to the conflagration—though the bricks they had to remove were red hot, and though another brick wall was in a tottering condition and threatened momentarily to topple over upon them, the brave fellows never deserted their task till every person was recovered—a policeman, unfortunately, being taken out in a lifeless state. The origin of the fire was not ascertained; but it has caused a loss of many thousand pounds.

MURDER OF A YOUNG GIRL.—On Monday night Mary Corbett, a girl between sixteen and seventeen, in the service of Mr. Skarratt, farmer, of Ullingswick, in Herefordshire, was sent by her mistress to a shop at some distance to purchase some candles. As she did not return during the night a search was set on foot by the parish constable and others, which ended in the finding of the body in an orchard. Marks were first observed near to the side of the turnpike road along which the girl would have to pass, and it appeared as if two or three persons had been there engaged in a struggle, From this spot footmarks were somewhat indistinctly traced across some fields into another orchard, where they discovered the body of the poor girl in such a state as to lead to the conclusion that her death had been brought about by violence. Her neck bore marks as if she had been strangled, the ribbon of her bonnet, which was on, having been pressed into the skin of her neck, while her mouth was full of blood. The authorities were at once informed of the event, and, the Herefordshire co

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—EXTRAORDINARY LETTER.—At an inquest on LOVE AND SUICIDE,—EXTRAORDINARY LETTER.—At an inquest on Tuesday, at Birmingham, on the body of James E. Boon, eighteen years of age, who was found drowned in the Reservoir, Birmingham, on Thursday last, deceased's brother, the only witness examined, said he had been strange in his manner for some time, hardly speaking when spoken to, and it was thought his head was turned. Deceased had been paying his addresses to a young lady whose parents wished to keep them apart, at least for two or three years, till they were older, and witness produced a letter addressed by him to "My dear, precious, darling Lizzie, &c., &c., amouncing his intention to take away his life, and concluding as follows:—"Now, firstly, I want you to break the fact to 'my mother,' for before the letter reaches you James will be dead [dead], and tell her that I shall be found in that deep bay where the little bridge is in the [our] 'retreat.' [Reservoir.] Secondly, that I may be buried with your locket over my heart, where it has been so long, and let the withering curse of God and angels, men and devils, rest upon, and my 'marrowless bones' for ever encircle him or her who dares to remove it!!! Thirdly and lastly, that you will forget the foul specimen of humanity that has led you astray and return to the embraces of your mother from whom I took you. And now may God and angels ever keep you from the sins of this wicked world is the prayer of him whose only fault was 'loving you too well'!!!!!!!!! Adien! adien!! adien!! JAMES E. BOON." Deceased was found at the place named in the letter. Verdict—"That the deceased drowned himself while in a state of insanity."

MR. GLADSTONE ON SLAVERY.—The following letter has been addressed by the secretary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. L. W. Moore, of Northampton. It is in reply to a letter from Mr. Moore, written after reading Mr. Gladstone's Newcastle speech and making some inquiries as to the sentiments of the right hon. gentleman in reference to slavery:—"Il. Downing-street, Whitehall, Oct. 17. Sir,—I am desired by the Chalcellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 13th inst., and I am to say that he hopes that the policy of this country will never be directed to the support or encouragement of slavery; but, in viewing the conflict which now rages in America, we must all, Mr. Gladstone thinks, wish it were in our power, by friendly means, to stop the effusion of human blood.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Charles L. Ryan.—Mr. W. L. Moore."

Moore."

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—An inquest on the body of the engine-driver who was killed on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway a few days ago has been held at Sittingbourne. The evidence went to show that the line of rails had bulged out at a particular part, and that a key was wanting to bind one of the rails to the sleeper. The road had been reported on as in a defective state, but the repairs had been executed. It was stated, however, that at that part of the line the rails had a tendency to bulge out almost every day, and required great watchfulness. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but recorded their condemnation of a particular class of engine, which in their opinion was more likely to cause the bulging out of the rails than others.

STATE OF PAUPERISM.—The monthly returns issued by the Poor-law

opinion was more likely to cause the bulging out of the rails than others.

STATE OF PAUPERISM.—The monthly returns issued by the Poor-law Board become more and more remarkable. The return for August, just published, shows that in a population of nearly three millions—that is, in Lancashire and Cheshire—the number of persons in receipt of relief from the rates at the end of the month was much more than double the number in August, 1861; it was 76,176 in 1861, and 175,687 in 1862, an increase of 130-64 per cent, even when spread over that immense population. In the rest of the kingdom (so far as returned) the increase in the last week of July was 1-82 per cent over 1861, but in the last week of August it had risen to 2-16 per cent, and in both months was general throughout England and Wales, except in the eastern counties, which had a rather smaller number of persons dependent upon the rates than in 1861.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—On Sunday morning, as the ten o'clock fast train on the North Kent line was nearing Erith station on the way to Strood, the engine-driver saw a boy of about twelve or thirteen years of age being pursued by a bull from the adjoining marshes. The boy got on the line, calculating that the animal would not venture on the metals. He judged wrongly, however, for the animal dashed over the fence, and had just reached the down metals when the noise of the whistle caused it to hesitate for a moment and incline its head towards the engine, and, at the instant, it was struck on the right shoulder by the near buffer, and the guard-iron in front, having entered the body, tore it up in such a manner that death must have been instantaneous. The engine passed on uninjured, and the boy had been fortunately delivered from his danger.

been fortunately delivered from his danger.

SKEDADDLE.—The American war has introduced a new and amusing word. A Northerner who retreats "retires upon his supports," but a Southerner is said to "skedaddle." The Times remarked on the word, and Lord Hill, on Monday, wrote a short note to prove that it was excellent Scotch. The Americans only misapply the word, which means, in Dumfries, "to spill "—milkmaids, for example, saying, "You are "skedaddling" all that milk. The Times and Lord Hill are both wrong, for the word is hat neither new nor in any way misapplied. The word is very fair Greek, the root being that of "skedannumi," to disperse, to "retire tumultuously; and it was probably set affoat by some professor of Harvard.—Spectator.

NEW BRIDGE THE PROPOSED

The construction of bridges over the Thames area has during the last three or four years bee spirit. A short time since London was poseesed portion to its population, than any other city in this reproach will be removed, and the traffic of the provided for. New Westminster-bridge has replace and the new one at Blackfriars will be nearly twice bridge. The Thames will shortly be crossed by ne railways. The Charing-cross Railway will have t at Hungerford, and a second at Cannon-street for London, Chatham, and Dover will have one near

Railways passing to the Surrey side; and these can recross the river by the rails ay-bridge at Battersea and avail themselves of the West-end station at bridges is that now nearly completed at Lambeth. crossing the river from a point opposite the Horseferry-road to very near Lambeth Palace. This bridge has been constructed by a public company, and it will be completed and opened for traffic at a cost of not more than £45,000, or about one sixth of the cost of any of the existing bridges. Its length is about 900ft. it has a roadway for carriages of 22ft. wide, and paths for foot passengers of 5ft. wide projecting on each side. Finally, a new bridge of a single arch, to span

and will probably be proceeded Horselydown, is contemplated,

Ith at no distant date,

After much discussion, the design submitted by Mr. Joseph Cubitt for the yar Blackfriars Bridge, of which we have engraved a Visw, was selected and will be carried out. The same engineer is to build, in conjunction with Ir. F. T. Turner, the bridge for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Ir. F. T. Turner, the bridge for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway,

And will be carried out. The same engineer is to build, in conjunction with Mr. F. T. Turner, the bridge for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, which is to pan the Thames closely adjoining the new road-bridge.

The new Blackfrars Bridge will be built upon the site of the existing structure; but, being of much greater width, will be so placed that its centre line will coloided with that of the present bridge. It will consist of five arches, varying in span from 159ft. to 188ft.; the span of each of the two arches nearest the shore being 159ft.; of the arches nexts to them, 173ft. and of the centre arch 189ft. The height of the soffit of the bridge at the

above Trinity high he piers of the centre The height of the springing or imposts of the arches above water will vary from 5ft, at the abutments to 10ft, at the piers

arch. It will probably give a clearer notion of the accommodation to the narigation which these dimensions will afford when it is explained that it will be considerably greater than that afford when it is explained that it bridge.

It is proposed to construct the foundations by sinking wrought-iron cassons of the same size as the piers, through the sand and gravel which form the bed of the river, and some depth into the London clay beneath. The gravel and clay in these cassons will then be excavated, and the caisons filled in with solid masonry.

THE NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE. - (J. CUBITT, ENGINEER.

City, con th of the bridge The floor of the The ribs above the ribs above The four wings of the abuments are so designed as ton each of which an eques'rian statue may appropriate high-water mark there will be erected, at each end of massive column of red polished granite, with folial moulding. Each arch will consist of ribs of wrough nected together by cross-bracing, the spandrils of the with ornamental bracing. The arches for the entire will be surmounted by an ornamental comice and parbridge will consist of plates of wrought iron resting mentioned. This will be covered with a layer of on granite paving will be laid.

The levels of the approaches in Chatham-place and be altered; but, in coresquence of the crown of the much lower than that of the present only the gradity

e and Albion-place will not the proposed bridge being

th. masonry backed with brickwork, the foundations being put in by means on a coffer-dam constructed in the ordinary way. Wrought-iron caissons will be employed in the formation of the foundations of the piers. They will be sunk to a depth of about 40ft, below high-water level; and, the clay having been excavated from them, they will be filled in solid with brickwork in Portland cement up to within 6ft, of the low-water line. The portions of the wrought-iron caissons above that line will the brind and the pier put the wrought-iron caissons above that line will be placed three clusters as above Trinity high-water level. Upon each pier will be placed three clusters are of four cast-iron columns each; one cluster being placed immediately under the cach of the main girders. 30ft, above Trinity high water. The abutments will be built of backed with brickwork, the foundations being put in by means of a former will be much better than that of the latter-viz., 1 in 40 instead of present bridge is only 42ff.

The design for the bridge for carrying the London, Chatham, and Dover
Railway across the River Thanes, which has now received the assent of the the Conservators of the Thames, and the Corporation of the is, like the road-bridge, of five openings, the two nearest the shore IS9ft. in span; the two next to them Ti3ft; and the centre In the designs for the two bridges there was originally a in the spans of the various arches; the plans, however, have width of the new bridge will be 75ft,, giving a carriage-way of 45ft, re footways of 15ft, each. The total width between the parapets of the

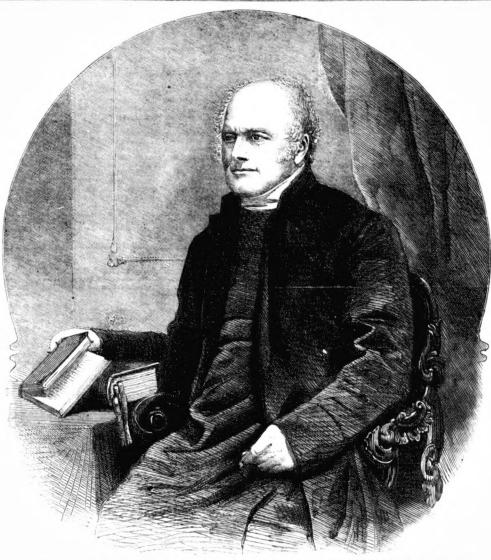
The distance between railway Of the £265,000. deep, and cross-girders resting on their lower flanges. the main girders will be 25 ft.

The cost of the road-bridge is estimated at £265, bridge no estimate has been prepared.

CANTERBURY ARCHBISHOP OF

st Reverend Thomas Longley, All England was officially notifie

classica, Amongst his college contemporaries were Lord Westbury, the present Lord Chancellor; Sir Francis Baring, Bart., M.P.; Dr. Hawkins (Provost of Oriel and Canon Residentiary of Rochester Cathedral); Dr. Bull (late Canon of Christ Church), Sir J. T. Coleridge, Earl Delawarr, Dr. Short (Bishop of St. Asaph), the Earl of Clare, Dr. Milman (Dean of St. Paul's), Lord Granville Somerset, Dr. Hampden (Bishop of Hereford), Sir Wm. Hayter, Bart., M.P.; Dr. Arnold, Dr. Pellew, Dean of Norwich; Archdeacon Master, Lord Clifton, and Archdeacon Bouverie. In 1825 he was appointed Public Examiner, and, having filled the office of Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, he was presented by his college to the incumbency of Cowley, a small benefice in the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford. In 1827 he was presented by Mr. C. B. Wall, M.P., who was at college with him, to the rectory of West Tytherley, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, and held it until 1829, when he was elected by the trustees to the head mastership of Harrow School. In 1831 he was married to the Hon. Caroline, eldest daughter of the first Lord Congleton. In 1856 the see of Ripon was founded, and Dr. Longley was appointed the first Bishop. On the resignation of Dr. Maltby, in 1856, Dr. Longley was translated to the hishopric of Durham; and on the death of Dr. Musgrave, in 1860, to the archbishopric of York. As soon as the necessary forms can be completed he will be enthroned in Canterbury Cathedral as the Primate of all England. It may be mentioned that there have been five precedents for a translation from the throne of York to that of Canterbury. In 1396 Thomas Fitzalan, otherwise Arundel, was translated; in 1451, John Kemp; in 1575, Edmund Grendal; in 1747, Thomas Herring; in 1767, Matthew Hulton. In every century since the fourteenth, with one exception, Primates of England (Archbishops of York and Primates of England only) have become Primates of England (Archbishops of York and Primates of England only) have become Primates of Mal England. Dr. Longley on his lea



DR. LONGLEY, THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, - (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL..)

whose wisdom, kindness, and self-denial we have largely experienced and gratefully acknowledged. We trust, however, that the change, which we ourselves lament, will conduce to the general welfare of the Church. We rejoice that, by your elevation, under God's good providence, to the primacy of all England, our national Church will receive the benefit of the mature experience acquired during an active episcopate of twenty-four years in the northern province. We pray that the blessing of God may ever rest upon you; that His grace may guide you in the discharge of the high functions of that office to which you are now called; that you may long enjoy health of body and vigour of mind; and that you may be the honoured instrument of promoting, what we are assured is the dearest wish of your heart, the glory of God and the eternal good of men." It is now believed that Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, will succeed Dr. Longley in the see of York, the advanced age of Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, who was at one time spoken of for the archiepiscopate of York, making it improbable that he will leave his present diocese.

"RICH AND POOR."

It is seldom that a picture with such a title as that of the one represented in our Engraving is produced except as an illustration of some modern phase of manners, M. Matout, however, has made use of his subject to produce a striking costume picture, in which some of his best effects are introduced, not the least of them being that he conveys a sympathetic story even under ture, in which some of his best effects are introduced, not the least of them being that he conveys a sympathetic story even under the disadvantages which are inseparable from a painting where the domestic incident belongs to a past age. The feast of the noble company; the wretched beggar lying beneath the wall, where, through the window, he can hear the clink of glasses and smell the rich steam of meats; the pompous lacquey whose glittering livery contrasts with the rags, the wearer of which, coming between the wind and his nobility, must be tossed away like some pestilent thing; the entire scene is full of life and vigour, while the sad story belongs, perhaps, to every age. The great want in M. Matout's picture is that equality and purity of colour without which even the best works lose their charm. It is something in his praise that the subjects and the execution of the figures in his paintings are so admirable



that, in spite of this drawback, he holds an honourable position in art. That he has deservedly attained a high place is evident from the pictures which decorate the Hall of the Amphitheatre in the School of Medicine in Paris, that in the centre representing "Ambroise Paré first applying the ligature to the Arteries;" those on either side respectively, "Lanfranc establishing the School of Osteology," and "Dessault inaugurating the first system of clinical surgery at the Hotel Dien. That such subjects as these should be justly and admirably treated without that exaggeration almost inevitable when their details, sufficiently evidences the consummate ability

CARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI has been removed from the Varignano to the town of

Garibaldi has been removed from the Varignano to the town of Spezia. He now lodges in a house belonging to the Minister of the Marine. The weather was fine, and the removal borne well by the patient. The state of the General's health is slightly improved, although the papers still express much apprehension.

A correspondent, writing from Turin on the 18th instant, says:—
It is somewhat difficult to get at the positive truth with respect to Garibaldi's health, but from what I can gather there seems to be little doubt that the healing of his wound makes no pregress. The Italian doctors are almost unantimous in their opinion that the bulket is in the wound, and think, as a matter of course, that no permanent improvement can take place until the leaden foe is removed. Those who very lately visited the heroelunt of his skin is greatly faded. His countenance is calm and cheerful, but the beholders fancy they can descry an under-carrent of settled melancholy under that well-affected screnity. His two sons and his brother are still with him; like wise Basso, his secretary, his three doctors, and Augusto Vecchi, his lightly frigued. colour of his skin is greatly faded. His countenance is calm and cheerful, but the beholders fancy they can descry an under-current of settled melancholy under that well-affected screnity. His two sons and his brother are still with him; like wise Basso, his secretary, his three doctors, and Augusto Vecchi, his lively friend. Father Pantaleo, styling himself his "chaplain," one Bideschini, and two soldier servants, constitute his household. Mdme, Schwabe, the widow of a German Hebrew merchant of Manchester, is unremitting in her cares, and assiduously sees that all the wants of the prisoner are ministered to. Colonel Santa Rosa has been relieved from his duties as commander of the Varignano, since, by virtue of the amnesty, Garibaldi has been declared a free man. The General's sword and his son's have been formally restored to their owners by an express order of the Government. Colonel Ansaldi is now in command of the Varignano. His conduct, like that of his predecessor, and that of Captain Rosa, the Port Admiral, are the theme of praise of all Garibaldi's friends. The gay bathing season at Spezia is at an end, and the town is deserted by all except a few English families. This circumstance scarcely affords any relief to Garibaldi, who is pestered all day and every day with visitors, native and foreign. He is incessantly busy writing, and whole quires of his written paper lie before him. No one knows whether he is engaged in penning his own commentaries or inditing his plaint against the Government. He is add to be very briter against M. Ratazzi and his colleagues, and to have disdainfully rejected the annusty as well as all advances towards a reconcitation. He receives almost daily messages, letters, presents, deputations from the remotest countries, and carries on a very brite, correspondence, both by post and telegraph. He has an eloquent, emphatic, cordial greeting or all men and races of men. Lately, it is sub, that is supposed, to bask in their sympathies, but to stir them up to active opposition against

show itself so "infatuated tor a man "ask who witself so show itself so show the prisoner of Varignano."

BRIGANDAGE IN SOUTH ITALY.

RATHER more favourable reports than those we have lately received come from Naples. "It is a pleasure," writes a correspondent, "to be able to modify my tone regarding brigandage, and to report somewhat more favourably of the disturbed districts":—

come from Naples. "It is a pleasure," writes a correspondent, "to be able to modify my tone regarding brigandage, and to report somewhat more favourably of the disturbed districts":—

Many of the brigands, finding their position becoming very critical, either from starvation or from the increased vigilance and energy of the troops, are giving themselves up to the authorities, preferring to run the risk of a pardon than incur the certainty of dying from want of food, or of themselves becoming food for powder. I attribute this favourable change not so much to military tactics as to the measures which have been enforced under the state of stege, and which I described in a former letter. As the connection between the towns and the open country is thus interrupted, the supplies are cut off and the brigands are reduced to great straits, for there are few who will venture to provide for these fellows when they know that if discovered they will be shot. I must point out another cause, also, of the relaxation of brigandage, and that is the arrest of the Camoristi; for, with their admirable organisation and their milimited influence over the masses, they had the power of keeping open the communications between the illdisposed in the towns and the bands, and of sending the latter both money and provisions. The shutting up of these men, therefore, has produced the best effect, not only on the order of the towns but in diminishing brigandage. But, though my intelligence is of a brighter character, some horrible facts have occurred which mark the ferocity of the brigands and the demoralising character of the mode of life which they have so long pursued. A brigand chief, commonly called Zappatore, has been kiled by two of his band, and his head and those of two others of his accomplices taken into the town of Avella, in the provide of Avellino, where they were exposed to the gaze of the people. It appears that one of the band, called Pasquale Martini, had poisoned his companions in the first place, and that, to make his peace

this country. The arrest of the Camoristi continues, and another expedition in pursuit of them is talked of to one of the islands; but the trouble of embarkation and the difficulty of finding a proper place for their destination rather paralyse the action of the authorities.

HUNGARIAN BRIGANDS .- A band of brigands in Hungary lately inva HUNGARIAN BRIGANDS.—A band of brigands in Hungary lately invaried a country house at the moment when the master was at table with a large number of guests. A part of the invaders, who were all well armed, guarded the doors, while the others went in and seated themselves, musket in hand, at table with the greats, ate with thean, and even offered cigars to their neighbours. They afterwards compelled a young lady who was present to sit down to the piano and play them some opera airs and Hungarian songs. The lady, as may be supposed, did not feel much at her ease, for she constantly saw muskets directed towards her. Before the brigands left they completely rillaged the house. letely pillaged the house.

completely pillaged the house.

FHE LAST OF THE INDIA HOUSE.—In a few days there will not be standing a rivele stone of the East India House. Indeed, at the present moment not be in the façade remains to mark the site of the official residence of John Company, from which he used in days gone by to issue his silets for the government of what is now her Majesty's empire. Scaffoldields surround the façade itself, and workmen are busy in preparing for the afteremoval of the columns, and when they shall have completed their task of demolition the meropolis will be shorn of one of its finest architectural organization.

CIRCULAR OF M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE Moniteur publishes the following circular of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the diplomatic agents of the

Emperor:—

Paris, Oct. 18, 1962.

Sir.—In taking possession of the post to which the Emperor has deigned to call me. I think it advisable to tell you in a few words in what spirit I have accepted the mission intrusted to me. It would be needless for me to retrace again with you the former acts and measures of the Imperial Government in the Roman question. His Majesty has, however, more distinctly stated his own views in a letter addressed to my predecessor, published in the Moniteur of the 25th of September last. That document explains the views of the Emperor in a manner which no comment can affect, and I cannot do bester now than refer to it. In all the phases through which the question has passed during the last thirteen years, it has been the constant desire of his Majesty to conciliate all interests concerned, and the more complicated they became the more the Emperor has endeavoured that his Government should remove all difficulties, without, however, sacrificing in any manner the principles which have always served as a permanent guide to his resolutions. The policy defined with so high and so impartial a reason has not changed. It remains animated by the same sentiments as for the past for two causes, to which it has in an equal measure given proofs of its solicitude. The Roman question touches upon the highest interests of religion and politics; it engenders on every point of the globe scruples most deserving of respect; and, in the examination of the difficulties which surroand it, the Government of the Emperor looks upon it as its first duty not to do anything that might resemble hastiness (entrainement), or to deviate from the line of policy it has adopted.

That is the point of view I have taken when accepting the direction of the

licy it has adopted. That is the point of view I have taken when accepting the direction of the That is the point of view in the taken when accepting the point of view in the recessary or opportune to enter in origin office. I do not think it either necessary or opportune to enter in orther explanations. It suffices that I indicate to you briefly the order cas from which I propose to draw my own inspirations, to fulfil the inte ons of the Emperor. Faithful to the principles which have hither nided it, the Government of his Majesty will continue to devote all its effort. he work of reconciliation which it has undertaken in Italy, working ards it with the full knowledge of the difficulty and greatness of the without discouragement as without impatience.—I am, &c.,
DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following letter from Mr. Mason, one of the commissioners from the Confederate States, is in reply to a request from Mr. Boon, the secretary of a committee at Stalybridge, for Mr. Mason's opinion as to the effect recognition would have in terminating the war; and also for any other information that might strengthen the arguments of the speakers in favour of recognition:—

Sept. 19 1862.

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Sir,—I have had the horour to recognition:—

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Sir,—I have had the horour to recognition in the 17th inst. informing me of a projected meeting to be held at Stalybridge, in Cheshire, of the rate-payers of the town, who are to have under consideration the question of recognition of the Confederate States of America, and asking my opinion is to the effect that such recognition would have in bringing about a peace, and any other information I may deem pertinent to the subject.

As a a citizen of those States I do not feel at liberty to refuse your request under the circumstances stated, when perhaps otherwise to offer my opinions might be deemed intrusive.

It is certainly a settled principle of international law that when a new nation or empire is brought into existence as a separate and independent power, other mations are at liberty, without giving cause of offence, to recognise it as such, and to receive it as an equal in the family of nati as; and to entitle it to such recognition it is only required that sufficient evidence be exhibited of stability and permanence in the new Government, coupled with the power to sustain itself in its new position.

In the case of the Confederate States, I think it may be confidently submitted that the facts which have transpired since their separation from the United States, both in the cabinet and in the field, come fully up to such requisitions. It has existed as a perfectly organised Government, in full and unimpeded operation, for more than eighteen months; and as to its ability to sustain itself, its career in arms, against vastly superior forces, may challenge the judgment of the world. The present population of the Confederate States comprises about 12,000,000 of people.

I think I may confidently assume as the

numanity shudders.

In reply to your inquiry as to what effect recognition of our independen In reply to your inquiry as to what effect recognition of our independence would have towards putting an end to the war, I have only to say it would at once and for ever dispel all delusion on the subject in the United States. So long as it is withheld by Europe, it is taken as an admission in America that in European judgment there may yet be a restoration of the broken Union, and to that extent our adversaries may be encouraged to persevere. That I am warr-nted in speaking of this as a delusion, I may appeal to the verdict of every intelligent Englishman.

Again, you are aware that the war was commenced and has been prosecuted for the purpose of putting down an alleged rebellion. Our recognition by the Kuropean Powers would be the decree of enlightened, inpartial, and able observers that a rebellion, if one ever existed, had been brought to an end, and there stood in place of it, as acknowledzed by them, a separate, sovereign, and independent State, the equal of any in the line of empire.

It is not in the experience of the world that a war so disastrous in its results to those now waging it against the Confederate States, when they were made to understand that it was no longer conducted against alleged rebels in arms, but against an acknowledged equal political power, could long be maintained.

Such are my views on the question you have submitted—briefly, but I hope intelligibly given.—I have, &c.

ined.
views on the question you have submitted—briefly, but I hope

J. M. MASON.

A BOLD ESCAPE.—Eight prisoners, from thirteen to seventeen years of age, confined in the penitentiary of the He du Levant, near Toulon, made a daring and successful attempt to escape a few days ago. They had observed that the current set constantly from their island to the Hyères, and they accordingly resolved to risk the passage on two rafts of their own making, one being a mattress stuffed with cork waste and the other an old door belonging to a ruined fort. Having successfully carried out their strang voyage and reached their destination, they took possession of the boat belonging to the lighthouse and crossed over to the main land. As son as the fact became known orders for their arrest were sent to the gendarmerie in all the country round.

The Tenant Farmers and The Game Laws.—The farmers of Dayson.

THE TENANT FARMERS AND THE GAME LAWS.—The farmers of Devonshire—or at least that part of it about Yarcombe—do not seem to admire the game-preserving endeavours of their landlords. On Tuesday they had their annual ploughing match, and at the dinner thereafter found themselves in the unusual position of not having a landlord among them. Naturally enough, they got to talking of their grievances, and chief of these was the quantity of game which fed off their crops. Mr. Jennings declared he had seen whole pieces of corn destroyed by the hares and rabbits which swarmed on the land. Another speaker did not think there was much use in trying to get good ploughing while the hares and rabbits were allowed to eat up the crops. In a subsequent conversation we get at a rough estimate of the loss caused to the farmer by the game, for one gentleman, who no doubt knew what he was about, said he would be glad to give up ten acres of the farm he held, and pay all cost of rent, "outs" and fencing, if the hares could be confined to those ten acres. He should, he declared, be a great gainer by such an arrangement. The chairman, however, went beyond all bounds. He called attention to the fact that not only were farmers expected to feed the game, but by the famous Berners-Leighton Bill they had also to pay in the police-rates for preserving it. Of course these are very dangerous sentiments, and if the landlord of these Yarcombe farmers, who is described as being a good man, does not take care to put down such proceedings what is to become of game-preserving? The Yarcombe contagion may spread, and, in the end, the tenant farmers may put an end to the game laws by refusing to vote for a man who supports them.

IMPORTANT LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—During the fearful gale of Monday last, the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution at Lytham and last the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution at Lytham and THE TENANT FARMERS AND THE GAME LAWS.—The farmers of Devon-

IMPORTANT LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—During the fearful gale of Monday last the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution at Lytham and Southport were the means of rescuing, under the most perilous circumstances, eighteen persons belonging to the ship Annie E. Hooper, of Baltimore, U.S., which was totally wrecked on the Horse Bank, near Liverpool. The cost of the Southport life-boat was generously presented to the Life-boat Society by James Knowles, Eeg., of Eagley Bank. The institution's Ipswich life-boat also succeeded on Sunday night in saving the crew of four men of the barge Henry Everist, of Rochester, which was wrecked on the Sizewell Bank, off Aldborough. It will be remembered that a few months ago the town of Ipswich generously subscribed the cost of this valuable life-boat. The Hannah Booth, of Plymouth, which had got ashore on the Barber Sands, on the Norfolk coast, was also saved by the Caistor lifeboat of the society. This valuable life-boat last winter was instrumental on several occasions in rescuing life under the most perilous circumstances. The Margate life-boat, presented by Miss Burdett Coutts to the National Life-boat Institution, also rendered important service to one or two distressed vessels on Monday last.

TRAIN OFF THE LINE ENTIRELY.

TRAIN OFF THE LINE ENTIRELY.

The most humorous caricature by Trollope or Dickens of Yankee "bumptiousness" and brag — of outrageous hyperbolical falsehood and spiteful abuse of the old country—has just been surpassed by Mr. G. F. Train, who recently visited this country for the purpose of establishing street tramways, which had a fair trial, but were not approved; who gave champagne breakfasts, made bunkun orations, preferred an odious charge against Sir John Shelley, blev bot and cold within a week for American union, made a visit to Whitecross-street, and finally "skedaddled," regretted by nobody. This estimable gentleman is now once more among the Jefferson Bricks and other "smart" men of his own country, whom he has been enlightening on sundry matters connected with England at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. We quote a few paragraphs of his precious oration, which shows that the estimate generally formed of G. F. Train in London—that he is a shallow-pated mendacious embodiment of "bounce"— is a correct one, and hope that our readers will receive the information given with the same thankful spirit that Mark Tapley evinced when informed, "You air we ng. Sir; Queen Victoria does live in the Tower of London." Touching English courage, Mr. Train said:—

The English are not a fighting people; they are a nation of cowards, and have been so all the days of their lives. Where have they ever few and

Sir; Queen Victoria does live in the Tower of London," Touching English courage, Mr. Train said:—

The English are not a fighting people; they are a nation of cowards, and have been so all the days of their lives. Where have they ever fought; show me a battle-field. How did they fight in the Crimea? How was their fighting done in India? Did they fight in the Crimea? Let me tell you the English battles have been fought and won by Irishmen all through. The Irish are a nation of warriors us well as a nation of orators; and all the battles of England ostensibly won by Englishmen were fought by the Irish subjects of that country. I tell you there is more actual brains in one tay regiment from Pennsylvania, which I recently saw going through Washington, than in the entire British Army. I have found them on and I tell you they are a nation of cowards. You may slap them in the feas and kick them, and there is no fight in them (Applause). I have just returned from Washington, where I saw Mr. Seward, and I asked him to order the British ships out of these waters (Applause). You know the Tuscarora was lately ordered out of an English port, and coal refused her, would like to know why the Tuscarora could not have her coal in as English port? The Sumter got all she wanted. The Nashville got coathere, and, lately, the rebel steamer 290 was fitted out and saile from an English port; but the Tuscarora cannot get her coal in one of the ports. Now, I ask any statesman who may be in this maeting, why it is that a British ship is allowed to obtain her coal in these waters; I would so them out (Tremendous applause). I think it is high time that we emai cipated ourselves. I tell you there is no fight in them. I have said to their in their discussion halls, "You have insulted us when you thought we wer ill and in trouble. In the Trent affair you threw down the gauntlet we gave up the men because it was not our purpose to keep them; but the gannlet is there, and we mean to take it up, and you shall fight. in their discussion halls, "You have insuited us when you thought well and in trouble. In the Trent affair you threw down the gauntle gave up the men because it was not our purpose to keep them; gauntlet is there, and we mean to take it up, and you shall fight. We you are cowards, but you shall fight" (Applause). But ought Am to fight them? We must take men of our own size. We are educ children never to strike women or old men, and we ought to keep he England and leave the Irish to whip her (Great applause).

children never to strike women or old men, and we ought to keep hands of England and leave the Irish to whip her (Great applause).

Now for some wonderful revelations respecting Court and political matters, which, except that the music-hall "nigger comedians" are far less malicious and more sensible, reads uncommonly like an extract from an "any other man" oration:—

One of the passions of my lifetime has been to put Brian Boroihme, a Irish descendant of kings, on the throne of England. And here let me tell you what I believe. I believe sincerly that Lord Palmerston poisoned Prince Albert for the purpose of usurping the throne. I believe he did it, know that he is the first Prince who has been hurried to the tomb without being embalmed. The Queen to-day hates Lord Palmerston, It is only ten years ago that Lord John Russell read a letter in the House of Commonsigned by the Queen—when Lord Palmerston forged the Afighan despatche, it was a direct forgery—in which it was stated, "You have placed yourself in the place of the Queen and passed by the Crown." Palmerston was out of office at the time, and a seurrilous pamphlet appeared against the Queen which he took to her and said, "Your husband is a dead man in ten day-unless things are changed." In four days he was back in office again; but the Queen hates him, and has not spoken to him since Prince Albert's death. This is well known in England. He rules the country now in fact, and why should he not conspire to rule it in name? I tell you the country is shaking like an aspex. But not alone from the conspiracy of Lord Palmerston—the people are beginning to think. The discussion-halls have aroused the mon, and all Ireland is on fire. The beacon-lights are lit, and now they only wait the result of this contest, and as soon as it comes all Europe is in a flame. We are fighting for the whole world. We are fighting the great battle of civilisation, of freedom (Applause).

Here are some parallel passages respecting the private character of Englishmen. A teetotal placard r

Englishmen, A teetotal placard rather extensively posted on omnibu and railway carriages seems to have arrested Mr. Train's eye, and h proceeds to make the most of it :-

They are a nation of drunkards-60,000 drunkards die every year in Englan-They are a nation of drunkards—60,000 drunkards are every year in England—there are 600,000 habitual drunkards in the country, men and women little children grow up drunkards. There are ten times as many pushops and palaces as there are churches or schools. There is nothing int gin-shops and rum-palaces all over the place, and it is a terrible sight to swomen going into them all over the country—a thing you will never see in this country. You never saw a woman enter such a house here, at least when I left, three years ago. These things are not done in this country Public opinion looks down upon them; but in England everybody drinks. An Englishman is made up of so many cubic inches of mutton chops and someny courts of here.

Very good, Mr. Train! When you return to England, you had sit the place where a considerable quantity of this Go to Barclay and Perk ns's, and ask for a taste of "Haynau particular,"

Then we have some interesting information respecting our relations

with France :-

with France:

England is a province of France (Laughter and applause). France has got England's nob in chancery; she has not a colony or a province that there is not a French military station overlooking and threatening. All the French Canadians are with France. They hissed the Prince of Wales when he visited them, and gave Prince Napoleon soon after a splendid reception. France knows that England had an attack of apoplexy in the Crimes, a second in the Indian rebellion, and a third time she will have paralysis when America refuses to lend her money to pay the interest on her National Debt. France has got England in a tight place, and she cannot move. It was the policy of the Emperor Napoleon to fight Russia, and he did so, using England as a tool. England used to fight as the leader, but now she goes in as a junior partner (Laughter). She used to fight herself, but now she sits up with the driver, while France occupies the coupé. England has paid twenty millions a year to keep Napoleon out of England. Look at her Arny and Navy which she has only maintained for that purpose. Now, if Napoleon should give one sneeze, Consols would go down 40.

Now for the final burst:—

Now for the final burst :-

Now for the final burst:—

The English nation are a nation of liars, and I have told them that right square to the teeth (Applause). I am going back one of these days to tell them so again. We are their superiors in everything that makes a nation glorious. We are ahead of them in education, ahead of them in the arts, sciences, agriculture, and manufactures. Here every man can read and write. We have in this country 4000 newspapers; they cannot muster 400, and their combined circulation is not equal to half a dozen of our newspapers. We pay 50 cents for a book that they are obliged to pay 10dols, for. Their whole land is hopelessly enslaved. We are the people that furnish them with all they have.

We freely forgive the silly, spiteful trash uttered by this disappointed numskull; but what shall we say of his hearers—person not supposed to be actually insane—who could applaud such stuff. Mr. Train says he is coming back soon to tell us again that we are a nation of light. Well let him and if he fulfile his provises he shall Mr. Train says he is coming back soon to tell us again that we are nation of liars. Well, let him, and, if he fulfils his promise, he shall see what he shall see. He may chance to meet with some Englishese what he shall see. It wive him a practical refutation of his men who will not hesitate to give him a practical refutation of his assertion-that Britons will bear to be slapped without retaliati At all events, he has no right to expect that he shall be received and treated as a gentleman, as he was when here.

The following amusingly impudent letter was addressed by Mr. Train to the Society of Cogers meeting for discussing public questions at their hall, Shoe-lane. It appears that while Mr. Train was in England he was a member of this society:—

Dear Cogers,—I am knocking the bottom out of English aristocracy every time. To-day I have more power than any man in this empire. I speak to 4000 and 5000 at a time, and take 500 dols, to 1500 dols, for an hour's take some of which (as in England all went) goes to charity. I am smashing at the Abolition party here, and you see on my note-paper my maxims. I am with you, as you know. There are 200 in dress circle, 2000 in pit. I below to the pit. England must have her revolution. The times are changing The boys in the discussion-halls will some day be a power. Think more of yourselves. Remember what I have said to you. Give regards to Gand O'B—— and others. Tell them to keep my memory green. I am a Coger. Do you want Shoe-lane advertised all over the world? The get up a splentid address from the Cogers as being from the pospel of England to me, speaking of my qualities as a debater, of my

GUNS VERSUS SHIPS.

charmable actions, of my Union fight, of my prophecies, and my warnings. Let it be signed by the Cogers, and resolutions strong, and I will reply, publishing the correspondence. My name is in all mouths—30,000 photographs off, and bought by the dozen. When I pitch into England, photographs off, and bought by the dozen. When I pitch into England, photographs off, and bought by the dozen. When I pitch into England, remember I only speak the sentiments of —, to whom give kind regards I am too young to take Charles Sumner's place in the Senate, else I should be cleated by acclamation. I look to my debating education in the discussion-lial as the most important feature of my public life. No member of Parliament can compete with the minds under your hospitable roof.—Sincerely, G. F. TRAIN. I shall send you papers from week to week. Send the address care Curtis Guild, Esq., Boston.—Shannon, vià New York. Mr. Walter, Cogers' Discussion Hall, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London.—The society, as might be expected from Englishmen, on hearing the letter, manimously adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, that when members of the Cogers' Society, having heard read the letter, manimously adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, that when members of the Cogers' Society, having heard read the letter, from expressing our surprise and indignation at being invited to become accomplices to a double frand; firstly, to assume to sp. ak in the name of the English people: and, secondly, to give Mr. Train credit for qualities contrary to our own estimate of his character. That we further emphatically and explicitly disavow all participation in the views of Mr. Train with respect to the Institutions of this country—institutions to which we are fervently and loyal y attached, because they assure to our fellow-citizens of all classes an amount of freedom of thought, speech, and action, combined with order and security for life and property, such as is possessed by no other people on the face of the earth. The mottoes referred to in M Expelled from the society.

Mr. Train, as our readers will see from a notice of Mr. Sumner's speech at Boston in another column, attempted to beard the Abolitionists in their own stronghold of Boston lately, and got locked up in the police-cells for his pains. This treatment of Mr. Train would seem to imply that, whatever may be his own estimate of himself—which all who ever came in contact with him in Evaluation. Train would seem to imply that, whatever may be his own estimate of himself—which all who ever came in contact with him in England know was no mean one—he is evidently not honoured as a prophet in his own country, for we believe he is a native of Boston; but perhaps he will console himself with the reflection that in this respect he is only like other prophets, and regard it as a proof of his own divine inspiration. Mr. Train has published a statement of his treatment on this occasion, accompanied by a protest against it, from which the following are extracts:—

treatment on this occasion, accompanied by a protest against it, from which the following are extracts:—

I listened to Mr. Sumner for two hours. He challenged any one to confute his statements. Some few having interrupted the speaker, and attention being apparently directed to Mr. Train, he called Mr. Sumner to witness that he was not interrupting the meeting. "I know," said Mr. Sumner, that it is not you, Mr. Train; you would not do such a thing."

Supposing that other speakers would be invited to the platform, I did not step forward, although hundreds were calling—"Train! Train!" I was annoyed to find the meeting cut and dried. Annoyed to find that liberty was only for the black man and not for the white man. Annoyed to see Boston in slavery, Massachusetts in chains.

annoyed to find the meeting cut and dried. Annoyed to find that liberty was only for the black man and not for the white man. Annoyed to see Boston in slavery, Massachusetts in chains.

I called the audience to witness that I struck no blow—touched no manmade no hostile movement, when two or three took hold of me, I shook them off and put myself on defence. I was good for a few of the miserable poltroons who would strike a single man; but when dozens rushed upon me, striking me right and left, and three different hands were lifting me from the floor by the hair of my head at the same time, it was difficult for me to reach the stage. I, however, did so over the fallen bodies of several four times, when the officers of the law took me in charge. Respe ting the law, I gave myself up; and, although in charge of two policemen, the miserable cowards struck me, tore open my shirt, and held me over the staircase by the hair of my head, when I should have fallen over thirty feet on the iron stairs lad I not rescued myself by holding on to the railing.

The men of property are all enslaved. The white man is on his back. Shades of Hancock and Adams and Daniel Webster, I call upon you who saw this outrage upon a citizen of the State—a man whose only crime has been to be an American in a foreign land—where millions were plotting the ruin of the land he loved more than his household—his life.

Come back again, old Massachusetts! Land of the Pilgrims! Land of scachens! Land of Herces! Come back to me with thy spotless memory—thy magnificent individuality. This damnable outrage is worthy of the Star Chamber; and I will remind Mr. Summer, in the words of Heury, that Cesar had his Brutus, Charles I, his Cromwell, and Mr. Summer can profit by their example.

Grear had his Brutus, Charles I, his Cromwell, and Mr. Summer can profit by their example.

The brave army is indignant that black men have been forced upon them. They do not wish to divide the laurels with the black race. Do you remember Schamyl, who fought for twenty years in the mountains of Caucasia against all Russia? Do you remember Mehemet All against the First Napoleon? Have you forgotten Abd-el-Kader and his band of Arabs fighting the forces of the French empire? Do you not see a few New Zealanders keep back the trained cohorts of England? Shall we, twenty-five millions of braves, call in the assistance of negroes to put down the rebellion? God forbid!

Smash Abolition, and I will go to Richmond and take away Jeff Davis's aword.

Our Union Eagle is not devi.
Again his giant wings are spread
To swoop upon the Traitor's head,
And strike with George M Clellan.

God bless the President!

NEW AMERICAN IRONCLAD SHIPS.

NEW AMERICAN IRONCLAD SHIPS.

THE opportune appearance and serviceable performances of the Monitor brought her architect. Mr. Ericsson naturally into favour, and, after the engagement in Hampton Roads, orders were given for the construction of nine new vessels of the Monitor class, to be built with such improvements as the experience of the original specimen might suggest. These new ships will exceed the first model by about 25ft. in length and 4ft. in breadth, but they will still be only 200ft. long and 45ft, wide, so that there is nothing extravagant in their proportions. In their armour, however, and their armaments we come upon some features truly startling. The sides of these vessels are to be protected by nearly 3ft. of solid timber plated with 5in. of iron: in other words, the wood-work would be twice the thickness of that in the Warrior target, and the tkickness of iron scarcely less. The plates, however, are to be applied, not in a solid mass, but in layers each one inch thick, so that the depth of the armour-casing can be graduated at will. From the centre of the vessel rises the turret for the carriage of the guns, which forms the distinctive characteristic of the Monitor class. In the new ships this turret is to be 23 ft. in diameter and 9 in height, its shell bing constructed of inch plates, in layers, to the number of eleven or perhaps thirteen. Two guns, and two only, but of 15-in, bore each, will be mounted in the turret for the armament of the vessel, these guns being of the Dahlgren pattern, to which the Americans still appear to cling. Such, in design, are the nine new turret vessels of the Federals. Our own naval architects will be able to forecast the capabilities of the forthcoming squadron when we add that the burden of each vessel is to be 1085 tons, the cost £80,000, and the "presumed" rate of speed "high." The actual power of the engines is not stated.

that the burden of each vessel is to be 1085 tons, the cost £80,000, and the "presumed" rate of speed "high." The actual power of the engines is not stated.

Since these contracts, however, were undertaken Mr. Ericsson has made astonishing advances on his original conception, and two vessels are now in progress under his directions which leave even the new Monitors far behind. The larger of these, to be called the Dictator, will be 350ft. In length, with about 50ft, beam. Her "vertical sides" will, we are told, be protected by iron plating 104in, thick, and proof by 4ft. of solid oak. The iron of the turrets will be 24in, thick, and proof against a 425-pointer gun loaded with a maximum charge of powder. We cannot exactly state the toninge nor the engine-power of the Dictator, but she is expected to steam infected miles an hour. How far these extraordinary anticipations are likely to be realised is another of the questions which we must leave to the practical calculators of our own establishments.

After Mr. Ericsson comes a Mr. Webb, who is engaged to build "one of the most extraordinary iron-clads in the world." The vessel is to be essentially a ram, though she will carry two revolving turrets mounted with two heavy guns each. She will be of 7000 tons burden and 5000-horse power, 560ft. in length, and 78ft. in breadth. Her iron plating will not be of any remarkable weight, as it is proposed only to give her 44in. of this protection. The Americans seem particularly smitten with her size; but in this respect she does not greatly exceed the Warrior, and the difference between the two vessels would consist mainly in the actual solidity of their respective sides and the effective powers of their armaments. Such as she is, however—or rather is to be, for her keel is but just laid—she appears to strike the Federals as a prodictous processed to the processed to the respective sides and the effective powers of their armaments.

THE LATE RIOTS IN HYDE PARK.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of Irishmen was held at the Coach and Horses, High Holborn—Dr. J. O'Connell in the chair—to sympathise with and raise money to pay the fines imposed on their fellow-countrymen for their opposition to the meetings called in the park. The meeting was originally appointed to be held at the George and Blue Boar, but for some reason it was adjourned to the above place. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, strongly deprecated the idea of Irishmen being mole-ted on the score of their religion; and the first resolution, proposed by Mr. M. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. Doyle, was to the effect that the meeting sympathised with their creed and country in Hyde Tark, whilst at the same time deprecating the violence recently exhibited. Other resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously, and a subscriptionlist was opened to carry out the objects of the meeting.

THE public have from time to time been told of the progress made in the construction, or rather conversion, of the Royal Sovereign shield-ship at Portsmouth, and have been more or less introduced to the details of the equipment which this new man-of-war is receiving. It happens, however, that a great deal more is at stake in this work than ordinary readers would be apt to imagine. A solution of the last great problem in naval architecture is perhaps impending. At present the whole question is in suspense; but, if the Royal Sovereign should actually succeed in doing what her designer expects her to do, she will once more turn the scale in favour, not of sulps, but of guns, and possibly supersede the model of the hitherto triumphant Warrior.

At this moment no gun capable of piercing the Warrior's sides can be

isops, one or gains, and possess, superscriptions that of the Warrior's sides can arried on board a ship even of the Warrior's build, and, as we know etter build than that of the Warrior, the conclusion is that in naval were ships beat guins. That is the position in which the controversy is but it has been proved by even inmuch that a certain Armstrong guin at

designer expects her to do, she will once more turn the scale in favour, not of subps, but of guns, and possibly supersed the medel of the hitherto triumphant Warrior.

At this moment no gun capable of picroing the Warrior's sides can be exacted on board a ship even of the Warrior's build, and, as we know no the control of the possibly of the possibly and the possibly of the poss

delegates are chosen." A sub-committee was then appointed to prepare an address to the trades, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CONVICT ROUPELL, LATE M.P. FOR LAMBETH.—William Roupell, convicted of forgery and sentenced to penal servitude for life, is still in Newgate, no order for his removal having been received by the authorities from the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Roupell, who is habited in the prison dress, and who has had his moustache and beard cut off, and his hair considerably shortened, is subjected to the strictest prison rules, to which he conforms with resignation. He is tacturn in his habits, and has never said a word to the officials who attend on him in reference to the subject of his imprisonment. He has written nothing in prison since his conviction, the rules in such a case forbidding communication with any person out of doors; and there is reason to believe that he has left nothing in the shape of documentary statements which can tend to throw any light upon the chequered history of his past life and conduct. It is expected that he will be removed to Portland in the course of a few days.

CAPTURE OF FEDERAL VESSELS.—Captain Lines, of the American ship Emily Farnham, which arrived in the Mersey the other day from New York, reports that on the 3rd of October, when in longitude 52, he was boarded by an officer and boat's crew from the Alabama, or "290," and was detained eight hours. He was released, his register being indorsed with the fact of his capture, and explaining that he was discharged because he had a bill of lading on board signed by a British Consul for goods consigned to James W. Spence, of Liverpool, and because the vessel was required to convey prisoners. Seventy-four seamen were then put on board the Emily Farnham, and were landed at Liverpool yesterday (Tuesday). The officer from the Alabama reported that they had burnt the ship Brilliant, from London, the brig Echo, and another vessel; also thirteen other vessels, eleven of which were whalers. Captain Lines stat

PROSAIC WORDS.

It would be an interesting subject of investigation to inquire into the causes which have determined the literary rank of words. We all know that there is a republic of a very aristocratic cast. Some words are born to honour. Poets love to use them; the orator reserves them for his choicest metaphors or most sonorous perorations; and generally their presence indicates that you are in the company of sentiments and ideas of the most exaited quality. Their dwelling-place is in grand passages, and they furnish the raw material out of which fine metaphors and sublime similes are composed. Below them comes a useful, active class of words—the bourgeoisic of the dictionary. They are employed when good hard work is to be done and no ornament is wanted. They form the staple of Bluebooks, scientific or learned treatises, the speeches of people who are not orators, and the like. Perversely enough, this middle class is chiefly of Norman or Latin origin, while the grandee class of words can generally boast of a Saxon pedigree. Below them, again, comes the verbal proletarias—the small change of daily life, comprising many words which never find their way into composition at all, except when the writer is homely of set purpose, or when he wishes to warn his reader that he is going to be cemic. We are not about to be democratic, or to murnur at any providential distinction of ranks. We know that in America, where the verbal noblesse are forced into every sort of society, and are made to do all kinds of commonplace dradgery, the literary results are often of a character which assures us that lexicographical democracy has broken down. Stil, we cannot help sometimes wondering how the division of ranks canne about, and how some of the words which are universally regarded as words of quality managed to climb up into that exalted position. Why is a word not "a word for a' that "? What is it that divides words into castes? What is it that makes some words unalterably poetleal, and dooms other words to be irredeemably p

Half broken-hearted

To sever for year,
Pale grew thy more and cold,
Colder thy kins—

no doubt it would have been perfectly true to nature; for it may be safely laid down that whenever the cheeks are cold the nose must of necessity be cold too. But, still, every one would have felt that, with any allusion to the complexion or temperature of that proscribed excrescence, there was an end of pathos. The history of this my sterious feeling is worthy the research of archaeologists. At what period did n. ses become contemptible? That the feeling was not primaval any one may see who will refer to the Hebrew original of "His wrath was kindled." With the English feeling on the subject of noses the exact phrase sounds too profane for us to reproduce. In dress, also, the gralations of verbal rank are very strongly marked. The order of precedence runs thus:—Robe, gown, pantaloon, breeches. Robe is subline, and may be used in epic poetry. Gown—that is to say, an academical gown—is sufficiently staid and dignified to be mentioned in high-flying prose. Pantaloons never find their way into any composition superior to a comedy or a novel; and breeches are usually buried altogether under some cuphemism. The rural magnates who preside over agricultural societies have fallen into great trouble from ignoring the Pariah character of this last word. No small part of the ridicule to which they have been exposed for prizes given to agricultural abourers has arisen from the fact of one of those prizes being a pair of breeches. The word is down in the world; it is an unlucky word, and will bring ridicule on any one who uses it. The different fate which attends kindred words might furnish matter of reflection to the moralist. There is nothing intrinsically more exalted in a garter than in a pair of breeches. Both are articles of dress appertaining to the legs; both are conferre for services of a very eminent kind. The kind of merit which procures a pair of breeches for an agricultural labourer is very much the same kind of merit as that

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT BONNY.—The following is an extract from a letter received by a genth time of the horrible occurrence below detailed was by path, which at the time of the horrible occurrence below detailed was bying in Bonny River:—"We had a fearful tragedy here last week; one of the natives killed what they call a 'creekman' (that is a man who lives some eight or ten miles from Bonny, and who was at Bonny selling yams, as the creekmen are farmers in a way). The Bonny men wanted to kill this native, and at a meeting it was agreed that they should kill him. But 'first catch your hare' is an old maxim. When the man heard that sentence of death was passed upon him he shut himself up in his house with all his slaves, wives, and children, loaded all his guns, large and small, then dag a trench round and about, and filled it with small kegs of gunpowder, and ethe chiefs at defiance. Things remained in this state for two or three days, nobody daring to venture near the house with hostile intentions. At last the chiefs offered two puncheons of oil to any one who woult fire his house. A slave took the offer, fired the house to windward, and the sparks falling upon the house of the besieged soon set it on fire. When the murderer of the creekman saw this he gathered all his slaves.

the chiefs offered two punches of oit to any one who would if ine his honse. A slave took the offer, fired the house to windward, and the sparks falling upon the house of the besieged soon set it on fire. When the murderer of the creekman saw this he gathered all his slaves, wives, and bairns within the trench, applied the match, and in a second more nothing was to be seen but mangled bodies amid the ruins of their former home. There were thirty-live in humber altogether. They lay exposed for three days, then were put into sacks and thrown into the river."

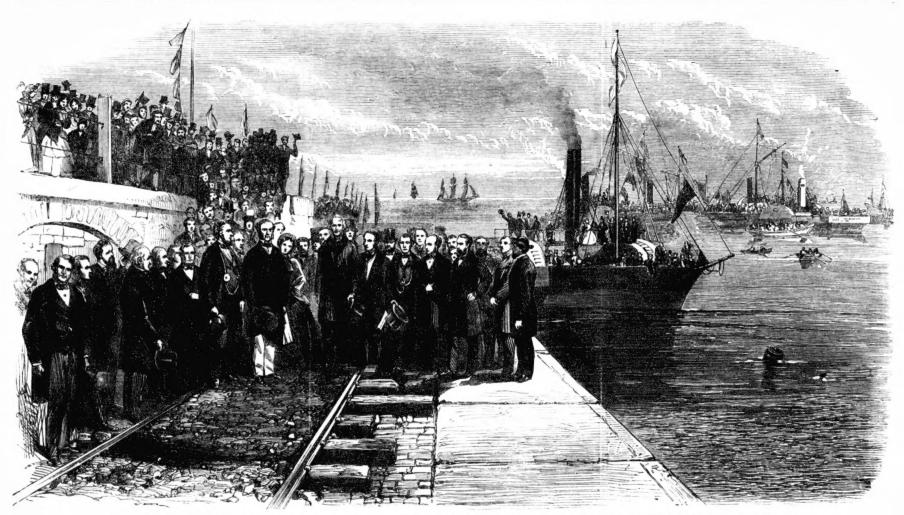
THE BUFFALO.—Dr. Sace has addressed a paper to the Société d'Acclimatation on the introduction of the buffalo into France, which he considers to te far from advisable. The buffalo is an African animal, and thrives especially in hot and marshy countries, where it feeds on the coarse grass peculiar to such districts, with its body half immersed in water. The female calves every second year; its milk yields more butter and cheese than that of the cow, but it has a taste of must which is disagreeable to those not accustomed to it. The fiesh of the Caramanian buffalo is tough and uneatable, while that of the Hungarian breed may pass for second-race butcher's meat. All things considered, the cow is preferable to the buffalo, because it calves once a year, is easier to manage, and yields a more palatable milk than the other.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The Gallery of Illustration is announced to close on the 12th of November; and though, to meet the special requirements of the Great Exhibition year, the season has been unusually long, its success has been very great indeed; and large and numerous audiences still testify to the merit of the entertainment by their loud and prolonged laughter and applause. In "The Family Legend" Mr. Reed has skilfully introduced the attraction of dramatic effect without sacrificing the refinement and characteristic features which essentially belong to this class of amusement. A series of roles, admirably embodied, creat

Mr. Parry's "Musical Narrative of a Coheen Bawn.

Dreadful Ship Collision at Sea.—Loss of Twenty-six Lives.—
The Hamburg steamer, running between Havre and Brest, came into collision with the French barque Juanta, from Monte Video, on the 17th, six miles west of Havre. The Hamburg sank directly. Ten passengers are known to be lost. The captain and mate were saved. Total drowned or missing is stated to be twenty six. Blowing a strong south-wester at the time.

stated to be twenty six. Blowing a strong south-wester at the time, AN M.P. ABETTING DISORDER.—The O'Donoghue has contributed £1 to a fund which he proposes should be collected for the relief of the Irishmen who were wounded in the Hyde Park rows. He indulges in violent language against the English. In one part of his letter he says:—"Impelled by the noblest motives, they (the Papists) refused to listen to the calumniators of the Holy Father, and, accordingly, they were assaulted by a crowd which was as anti-Irish as it was anti-Papai. At the hands of the English they have received the treatment which Irishmen invariably receive whenever they venture to oppose English prejudices, no matter whether the scene of their opposition be the mound in Hyde Park or some other places. We may question the discretion of our countrymen in bearding the lion in his den; but every true Irishman must believe that those who carried the mound would dare much more for the cause of the Holy Father as well as for the cause of Ireland."



MR, GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO THE TYNE,-THE MAYOR AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES PRESENTING ADDRESSES ON THE NORTH PIER, TYNEMOUTH.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO THE TYNE.

In our two last Numbers we have given accounts of the visit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the north of England, and of the banquets given to him at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places. On Wednesday, the 8th inst, as mentioned on page 403 of our last week's Number, Mr. Gladstone accompanied the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle and Shields, together with the other local officials and public bodies and a large concourse of private individuals, in an excursion down the Tyne.

A little before three o'clock Mr. Gladstone arrived at the Tynemouth pier, which was crowded and gaily decorated, and was there presented with a congratulatory address from the Tynemouth Corporation and a similar document from the Chamber of Commerce. After acknowledging the honour the procession crossed over to the pier on the opposite side of the river, where the right hon, gentleman had the gratification of receiving three addresses from the South Shields Corporation, the South Shields Chamber of Commerce, and the Working Men's Institute, by which Mr. Gladstone replied in a speech of some length.

He then proceeded to the end of the pier to inspect the works, and afterwards returned on board the steamer which had brought him down the river. The party on their way to Newcastle were entertained on board the Harry Clasper with a sumptuous repast, the Chairman of the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, Mr. J. Cowder, presiding. After dinner the chairman proposed Mr. Gladstone's health, and in doing so detailed the labours of the commissioners since the formation of the body—what they had done, and what they intended to do. Mr. Gladstone replied; and other speeches were delivered until they reached Newcastle, where they disembarked amid the loud cheers of a large concourse of people. The visit of Mr. Gladstone will long be remembered in Newcastle as one of the most interesting incidents connected with the town and neighbourhood.

LORD PALMERSTON AT SOUTHAMPTON.

In our last week's Number (see page 407) we gave an account of the opening of the Hartley Institute at Southampton by Lord Palmerston on Wednesday week. We now print two Engravings

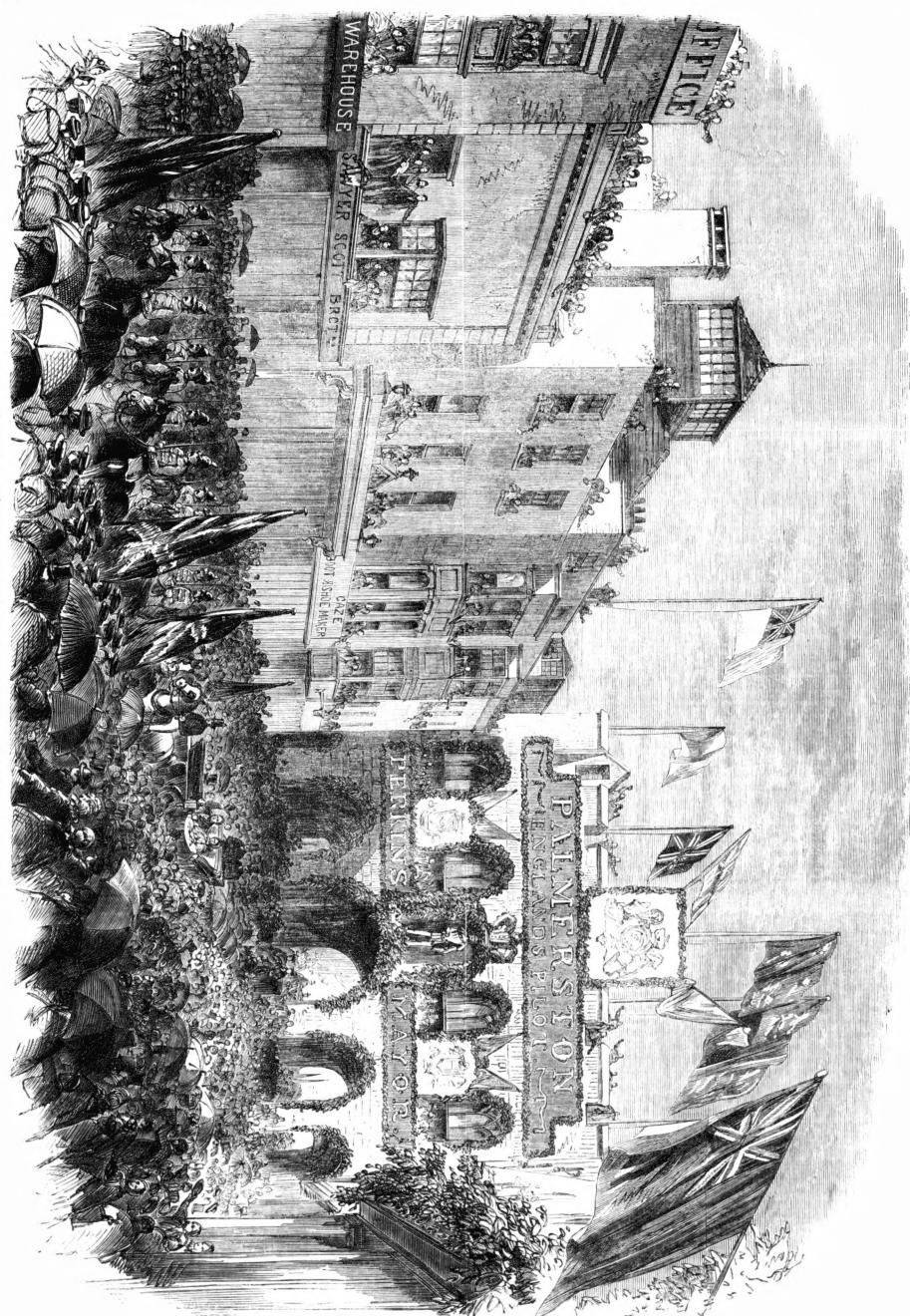
illustrative of this interesting ceremony, one of which shows the procession passing through High-street, the other being a view of the banquet in the evening. The festivities were brought to a close by a grand ball given by the Mayor on the evening of Thursday, the 16th, at which Lord and Lady Palmerston intended to have been present; but, in consequence of the fatigues of the previous day, the Premier and his lady were unable to attend. The town was again illuminated even more brilliantly than on the preceding evening.

again illuminated even more brilliantly than on the preceding evening.

A novelty was introduced in the shape of an illuminated bander, on which was emblazoned the coat of arms of the Premier. This flag was formed of two immense squares of silk united at all the edges except the lower one. A gaspipe ran up the flagstaff, an arm of which, bored with holes, went inside the two squares of silk, and this arm, when lit up, caused a flaming banner to appear in the sky throughout the night. The ball was a brilliant one, a number of volunteer uniforms mingling with those of the army and navy. The reception-room was the museum of the Institute. The Mayor and Mayoress stood there until midnight receiving guest.



THE RECENT INUNDATION IN THE FENS,-VIEW OF THE BLOWN SLUICE,-SEE PAGE 425,



LOBD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO SOUTHAMPTON,-THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH HIGH-STREET,

His Worship wore during the ceremony the golden mediaeval ornament of his municipal office. Dancing was kept up with unflagging energy till daylight on Friday morning.

Some idea of the robust health which the Premier enjoys may be formed from the fact that on Wednesday, while his Lordship was in formed from the fact that on Wednesday, while his Lordship was in an open carriage in the procession, a shower of rain fell. He after this delivered six speeches with unabated vigour, and at ten o'clock at night returned to Romsey without his great-coat, as it could not be found until after his departure. One of the most singular incidents of Wednesday was the following:—A number of persons were on the tower of Holyrood Church, in the High-street, to witness the procession. On the tower are some stone ball ornaments, each weighing about two hundredweight. Hundreds of people were standing in front of the church, which is an old one. The mortar which fastened the balls must have decayed, for, owing to the pressure of those on the tower, one of the balls rolled off, and, glancing against the buttress, fell amidst a group of people, without injuring any one, though it broke the flagstone of the pavement on which it alighted.

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• • In the next Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES a highly-finished Double-page Engraving will be given of the Celebrated Picture,

"WEIGHING THE DEER."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We agree, to a certain extent, with the writer of the letter signed "For Freedom" as to the question of the extension of slavery having been the immediate cause of the civil war in America. But that having been the immediate cause of the civil war in America. But the does not alter our opinion as to the iniquity of a measure which liberates the slaves of insurgent proprietors, and condemns those of loyal ones to continued subjection. It proves that the North has the most diabolical hatred for Southern proprietors, but not that it has the least regard for their slaves.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

MR. G. F. TRAIN.

IF we devote a few observations to the curious speech of Mr. G. F. Train, of which a report has been lately introduced into the English journals, we trust that we shall not be considered as thereby showing our belief in any intrinsic importance of oratory of this kind. Indeed, our object in referring to the subject is rather to put it into its true light, and to correct certain mistaken ideas which appear to prevail regarding it.

We refer our readers to another column for a condensation of Mr Train's harangue. The place of its delivery is described as the "Academy of Music, Philadelphia." Now, it is quite clear that, if this so-called "Academy" were really what it holds itself out to be by its designation, itinerant lecturers of the Train stamp would scarcely be permitted to make use of it for the purposes of holding forth. Supposing the building to be, as is most probable, a kind of small concertroom, open to all hirers, one is enabled to conceive at once the kind of audience Train might be supposed to collect, the class to which he appeals, and the influences which he seeks to embody. His speech is reported in an American paper as a matter of course. It might, perhaps, be to his advantage to have it printed, even if paid for as an advertisement. But by the American system these matters are managed far more easily than it would be possible with us to obtain the insertion of a paragraph in a local journal. But when Englishmen see the re rint they at once obtain a notion that this precious speech obtains as large a circulation in America as on their own island. This is not so, for in America there are perhaps but few who care a button for Train, while, on the other hand, there is not an intelligent Briton to whom any reference to the estimation in which his country is or is alleged to be regarded abroad is not a matter of some interest. Just so, Train, in Philadelphia, boasts of having told the English nation certain things "in their discussion-halls." Possibly his countrymen gain hereby, as is intended, a vague idea of an immense assemblage crowded with the thinkers, logicians, and politicians of England. The fact, as we know, is, that at a few well-conducted metropolitan taverns, possibly scarcely half a dozen in all, a set discussion is occasionally permitted to take the place of the ordinary desultory talk of the coffee-room. Here, amid the fumes from clay pipes and the vapours of the exhilarating grog, a few talkers occasionally air their oratory, while others of the company sup off chops and baked potatoes, "An Englishman," says Train, " is made up of so many cubic inches of chops and so many quarts of beer." By this phrase he proves conclusively whence he has derived his ideas of English society, and identifies his companions with the frequenters of the public-house parlour. Perhaps a hundred men about town-not more-knew that some few months ago this Train was in the habit of attending these places and of amusing the company by ranting forth speeches which were received with less ridicule than would have greeted similar lucubrations on the part of any one not a stranger or a foreigner. The opinion in which Train has been held by such societies, both before and since his notorious anti-English speech, will be found in another part of our Paper, in the spirited reply of the "Cogers" to dishonourable propositions

We feel but little inclined to criticise anything that Train chooses to say at Philadelphia or elsewhere, since his allegations are but seldom of a character to deserve reply. But one or two, made upon the occasion under remark, can scarcely be passed over in silence. He tells his crowd of grinning hearers, "The British are a nation of cowards. Where have they ever fought? How did they fight in the Crimea? How

was their fighting done in India?" Mr. Train himself shall answer.

We have before us a book written by him, entitled "Young America in Wall-street," and on opening its pages we find at once a description of the last Indian mutiny :-- "The brave General Wheeler fought like an Englishman-fought hard and well" (p. 190). "General Havelock fought great odds, and has beaten in every battle. Havelock, the bravest man in India" (p. 192). Turning carelessly over the leaves, we meet at p. 182 with a passage in which Train speaks of John Bull:-"Really our grand old Saxon father begins to look for a cheering word from his eldest boy. He shall have a thousand, but the fact is, he is too proud to accept our sympathy." There is no need to seek any other evidence than that of Train himself to convict him of falsehood and calumny.

But there is really but little occasion to track out and expose the absurdities of such a person as this. Else we might point, among many other circumstances, to the fact that this very speech, in which he speaks of our nation as beggars and utterly insolvent, was delivered in Pennsylvania, whose fiscal derangements led not long since to the famous repudiation scheme, Pennsylvania, of whose capitalists Sydney Smith wrote (we thank Train himself for the quotation), "I never meet a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without feeling a disposition to seize and divide him : to allot his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another; to appropriate his pockethandkerchief to the orphan, and to comfort the widow with his silver watch and Broadway rings. How such a man can set himself down at an English table without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to every man in the company, I am at a loss to conceive."

But, after all, our object is less to confute such a frothy, abusive talker as Train than to show the small importance to be attached to any statement he may utter or any sentiments he may promulgate. He has his purpose no doubt, and fancies that by pandering to the lowest passions of a Yankee mob he may attain high position in the Republic. How little this ambition is likely to be realised, and how just is the estimation in which such a prophet is held among those who know him best, is shown by the last brief item of news which has reached us in reference to him. Mr. Train attempted to address a meeting in Boston, and, persisting, was removed from the platform in custody of the police.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY was detained several days this week at Laeken, near Brussels, by the boisterous state of the weather.

A SISTER OF THE FUTURE PRINCESS OF WALES is to be married to a ember of the Imperial house of Russia.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMUJAN OF AUSTRIA is about to proceed to Egypt, and afterwards visit Nubia and Abyssinia.

ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE SIR GEORGE ROSE SARTORIUS is to have the good-service pension rendered vacant by the death of Sir James Whitley Dundas, G.C.B.

TI IS PROPOSED, in the event of a Pacli vaentary vacancy for Glasgow, a nominate Mr. Laing, who has lately returned from India.

MR. ELHU BURRITT intends to visit England in the course of a few

THE WHEAT AND CORN CROPS of the North-Western States of America this year will be short ones. as year with the short ones. MR. CODEN has accepted the invitation of his constituents, and has fixed rednesday evening, the 29th inst., to meet them at Rochdale.

THE RAILWAYS OF NEW SOUTH WALES pay only 2 per cent; the money or their construction was borrowed at 5 per cent.

THE CALIFORNIANS have already subscribed 50,000 dollars for the relief of

THE EXPENDITURE OF NEW SOUTH WALES for 1863 will, it is estimated,

A NEW TOWN IS TO BE BUILT NEAR QUILLOTA, in Chili.

THE NEW TAX BILL before the Confederate Congress calls for one-fifth of I agricultural produce, incomes, and profits on business.

THE PRIZES TAKEN BY THE FEDERAL FLEET since the war are valued 29,303,668 dollars. Two-thirds of the prizes carried the neutral British spin at the real. ensign at the peak.

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES has given an assurance to her mother, and to the King and Queen of Bavaria, that the required a few days of meditation and prayer, but that after that pions exercise the should return to Rome to her husband.

THE INDIGO CROP this season at St. Salvador, in Central America, is expected to amount to 800 serons, or 8000lb.

MR. SHERIDAN KNOWLES is at present suffering from severe, and it is ared dangerous, illness. He has been staying for some time at Matlock, in erbyshire; but it was found necessary, on account of increasing debility, to ave him removed to Torquay.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT has ordered pecuniary assistance to be distributed to such of the amnestied prisoners as may be in want of the means of returning to their families.

A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN have taken into serious consideration the

project of introducing formunting into Normandy, with a view to improving the breed of horses as well as for amusement.

MR. WESTERN WOOD, M.P., presided at the city of London Garibaldian meeting on Friday week. The principal speakers were Mr. Taylor, M.P.; Mr. Morley, Serjeant Parry, and Mr. Montaga Chambers. The resolutions were carried unanimously. The proceedings passed off quietly. MR. Folley has received a commission to execut: an equestrian statue of Lord Canning for the city of Calcutta, where already his noble "Lord Hardinge" is placed.

SEVERAL OF THE BIRKENHEAD SHOPKEEPERS whose property has been tiber destroyed or injured during the recent riots have laid claims before the

THE VIENNA JOURNALS state that General Rawlinson, the English Minister to the Court of Persia, had passed through that city on his way to Teheran. The English Ambassador at the Austrian Court, Lord Bloomfield, was expected to leave Vienna for London in a few days.

A FURITER, wishing to inform the public that he would make up fars in fashionable manner out of old furs which ladies have at home, appended he following to one of his advertisements:—"N.B. Capes, victorines, &c., nade up for ladies, in fashionable styles, out of their own skins?"

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DEPRESSION IN MONETARY, AND COM-MERCIAL CIRCLES IN NEW YORK. Gold reached the high premium of 29 per cent on the 10th inst., but afterwards receded to 274.

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF SWITZERLAND has ordered the authorities of the Republic to refuse passports to the Swiss who were formerly in the ar of the Two Sicilies, a considerable number having recently left for Naples

THE AUTHORITIES OF THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX, in the West ave memorialised the Danish Government to be independent of the puntry as far as their finances are concerned. country as far as their finance

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES are said to have been received at Madrid from the French Government in which assurances are given that the rumour of France intending to make Mexico a French colony is unfounded.

Accounts from Brussels state that the weather in Belgium has become nuch colder during the last few days. Birds of passage from the north egin to make their appearance, and several flocks of wild ducks have been lready seen on the banks of the Meuse.

THERE IS, according to German belief, to be another congress of Sovereigns at Vienna in the year 1863. The announcement was made in the Finance Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath, by Baron von Tinti, the Government commissioner, who demanded an extraordinary credit on account of the meeting, and the "cost of entertaining the large number of Sovereigns expected."

A POOR OLL WOMAN, an inmate of the st. Marylebone Almshouses, so John's wood-tercace, Lendan, was on Tuesday morning burnt to death, the house in which she resided having been completely burnt.

LORD IVORY has come to the decision not to resume his seat as a Judge in the Spottish Court of Session. The cause is not present ill-health, but rather apprehension that his health would fail it he were again to attempt the ardrous work of the First Division.

A COMMITTEE has just been chosen to carry out the details of the Norwick Musical Festival next autumn. Mr. Jules Benedict has again been chosen conductor, and has been requested to produce for the next festival some composition.

PREVIOUS TO LEAVING REINHARDSBRUNN, her Majesty expressed wish to see some of the natives of Thuringia dressed in their posuliar extens. Accordingly, several of the prettlest country girls were assembly dressed in their gayest Sunday attire.

dressed in their gayest Sanday attire.

SIR JOHN BOWNING has concluded at the Hague a treaty of antity and commerce on terms of complete recipr city between the Dutch Government and that of the Hawaiian Islands. Sir John is also accredited to the Emperor of the French by King Kamehameha IV.

THE EXTRA SITTINGS of the First Division of the Edinburgh Court of Session commence on Monday, the 3rd of November, when the Yelverton case will be taken up, it being placed first on the roll.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES PAPERS record the death of Colonel Shadworth. Peninsular veteran, belonging to the 57th Regiment. He fought at assac, Pomba, Redinha, the first siege of Badajos, and at Albuera, where was severely wounded. His son, who became Colonel of the 57th, was lied at the storming of the Redan in the Crimea.

A Fightfell Accident coursed on Friday afternoon week at the New Priestfield Colliery, Willenhall. Five men were being drawn up the shaft of the pit, when a "skip" fell upon them, and crushed four of them to death instantaneously. The fifth escaped with only a few bruizes.

A NUMBER OF SHEEP which had been exposed in the open fields in the neighbourhood of North Shields have been voraciously devoured by dogs. A watch has been set upon the places of pasture, with a view of preventing an extension of the destruction which has already been wrought.

A BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY is about to be started at Melbourne for the purpose of running screw-steamers round the Cape of Good Hope. The steamers are to be 7500 tons burden. They will carry 4100 tons of coal and 1500 tons of cargo. The capital of the company is to be £2,000,000.

company is to be \$2,000,000.

A VERY CONSIDERABLE SUM has been gathered already in Dublin "to buy shillelagns for the London Irish," as some interpret the matter; and the columns of the ultra papers are filled with "leaded" letters in which the writers, in sending their donations, glory in the bravery and religious zeal of the rioters.

The following is the form of pledge given by Federal prisoners when liberated on parole:—"We, the undersigned, solemnly pledge our sacred word of honour that we will not, during the existing war between the United States and the Confederate States of America, bear arms, or aid and abet the enemies of, the Confederate States, by information or otherwise, until exchanged or released."

A SCHOOLMASTER IN BLARNEY lately had an examination of his pupils before some of the Cork Council, prominent amongst whom was the celebrated Barney Sheehan. "First class, come up," said the master: "What is the great question of the day, Tim Dodan?" Tim hesitated, "Don't you know it, Sir?" "Yes, Sir," said Tim. "Well, then, what is it—speak up." "How are your poor feet, Sir?" said the lad.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It is nothing new for Gladstone to be indiscreet, and to speak unadvisedly with his lips. That rhetorical hobby of his has more than unadvisedly with his lips. That rhetorical hobby of his has more than once run away with its master, and carried him miles further than he intended to go. When Mr. Gladstone began his sprech upon American affairs he had perhaps no thought of declaring that the South has been made a nation. Had any one suggested to him such a climax he would have rejected it as too strong and an opinion which it would be highly imprudent for a Cabinst Minister to utter. But he was on his hobby: he gave his nag too much rein: it got the bit between its teeth, and at length fairly ran away, as rhetorical hobbies will do, with its rider. Grave, prudent people have always been aware of this propensity of Gladstone to imprudent speech, and, when it has been suggested by his admirers that he will certainly some day lead the House, sail grave and prudent people have shaken their heads in doubt. Indeed, whenever this contingency has been discussed, and it often has been discussed in clubs, and lobbies, and tobacco parliaments, this doubt has always arisen.

It must have been an unpleasant thing for Gladstone to receive

lobbies, and tobacco parliaments, this doubt has always arisen. It must have been an unpleasant thing for Gladstone to receive those letters from Manchester. Indeed, there is evidence in the replies that he was irritated by them. The composition of these answers is clearly his, but why did he not sign them himself. Why did he hand them over to his private secretary? It is not like himself to do so. These were hardly cases for such formality. The explanation which every one gives is this: he was angry, exed with himself, vexed with his correspondents; in short, was in a pet. And his colleague the Sceretary for War's speech would certainly not act as a sedative, rather as an irritant, I should say; for when Sir George Lewis, in his calm, logical way, proved that the South had not even yet secured its independence, it seems impossible to believe that he had not Gladstone's rhetorical flight in his mind's eye. Blogg says that Lewis had Gladstone in his eye, and that he had received a hint from head-quarters "to take the Chancellor's curb-chain up a link." Of course Blogg really knows no more than Adam of this matter, that Lewis had Glaustone in his eye, and that he had the view from head-quarters "to take the Chancellor's curb-chain up a link." Of course Blogg really knows no more than Adam of this matter, though he asserts positively that he had the whole thing from a man in a high position at the Treasury. But it is not impossible that he may have gnessed the truth.

may have gnessed the truth.

I am embarrassed with riches this week, for the passion for speech-making has been raging amongst the metabers of Parliament like a fever, and some dozen Parliamentary notables are waiting for notice. Well, it is quite impossible to attend to them all, but the orators at Castle Hedingham must have a line or two. W. B. has been talking like a book, and, on the whole, acquitted himself well, at least when he discoursed of the past; when he ventured upon prophecy he floundered, as most modern prophets do. He is a fine oid Tory one of the choicest specimens of the species left to us is Major Beresford. In politics a thorough Conservative, he clings to the pist, and hates change as he hates the Pope; whilst in religion he is as Protestant as Newdegate. And yet, to do him justice, he is a thorough Englishman, and, in his way, loves his country better than he loves his party. Hence he approves of the policy of the Conservatives last year, and thinks that a Ministerial crisis leading to a change of Government would have "materially enlangered our domestic and social security at home, while it would have detracted from our political influence and character abroad." It was said of Bolingbroke (Disraeli's model statesman, it is though!) that he sacrificed everything to his party, even his country. The good old Major is clearly no follower of Bolingbroke. The Standard cannot comprehend this utterance of the gallant old Major, and thinks that the gout has affected his intellect. If so, all I can say is, may all the Conservatives have the gout. The Major, however, thinks that there is a change ahead, and that we shall have warm work next Session. And he goes on to say that if this should be so, and the gout should attack him again, he will retire to make way for a member more competent to the exigencies of the occasion. Well, let not the Essex people be alarmed. At present there are no signs that the country will lose W. B., even if Podagra should again attack his toes. Lord Palmerston is every d am embarrassed with riches this week, for the passion for speech ening his position, every day spreading out his roots and taking faster hold of the soil. On every hand I hear that whatever the Radicals may attempt, and however desirons the young Conservatives, who are naturally anxious for place, may be for a struggle, the great body of the country gentlemen are determined to maintain the status

I forgot to notice in my last a very curious conjunction of two political stars. I allude to the meeting of Cobden and Hamilton at Dirleton, near Edinburgh. This Mr. Hamilton is our old Protectionist friend Christopher, the tall, burly Lincolnshire squire of that name who offered apply the stall of the conference of who offered such sturdy opposition to Free Trade in 1846. His original name was Dandas: he some years ago assumed the name of Christopher, afterwards that of Hamilton-Nisbet, but lately he has Christopher, afterwards that of Hamilton-Nisbet, but lately be had dropped the Nisbet. He was in the chair at the agricultural meeting at Dirleton; and Mr. Cobden, who was at the time on a visit to Mr. M. Laren of Edinburgh, having gone over to Dirleton to see the steam-ploughing there, attended the dimer; and thus these two quondam opponents met, and across the mahogany, the hatchet of strife having long since been buried, hobnobbed each other as pleasantly as the oldest of friends could have done. This will surriag some of your country readers for in country lowers political prise some of your country readers, for in county towns political

camity destroys for ever private friendsh p; but, to the credit of English political parties, this is not, the case in the higher ranks of society. The contest between Christopher and Cublen has long been fought out, but even when it was at its height the amenities of private life were never forgotten. Nothing a rikes a country man more than this. I remember once visiting the House of Commons with a country friend, and I recollect that of all the wonders that he saw there nothing more astonished him than the sight of Distacli walking into the House 1, "To e and apparently familiar chat with a member of the Governm. But I could have shown him greater wonder than this if he had gone with me into the smoking-room or threstallaw", for there probably he would have seen politicians of every shader cussing the topics of the day as harmoniumly and pleasantly as if party boundary lines had been entirely obliterated. Cobden boasted at Dirleton of this magnantiaty, and it is really a pleasant taing to contemplate. I take Bright to be at once the standlest of opponents and the most isolated of politicians, and we all know that no man comes in for such firee attacks from the other

surdiest of opponents and the most isolated of politicians, and we all know that no man comes in for such firce attacks from the other side as the hon, member for Birmingham; but in the lobby and emoting-room all this is forgotten.

Our contemporary the Literary Budget has expired after a short career of fifteen numbers. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as the periodical was well-written and outspoken, and, though occasionally excessively bitter against its pet aversions, was, on the whole, impartial. There is a runnour that mother literary journal will be started by a leading publishing firm at the commencement of the new year.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Harris closed his managerial career at the Princess' on Thursday se'nnight, and is understood to have recovered the losses which he had in urred, owing to the great success attendant on the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and the hit made by the revival of "Henry VIII." At the earlier portion of his career he seemed to have no settled idea of management, tried one style of performance after another with unvarying ill-success, and suffered the had-earned reputation of his theatre to dwind'e away until he recovered it at one board by the lucky engagement of M. Fechter. Semel insanarimus omnes: that a theatre can be managed and a gir driven without previous experience are delusions common in seciety; and Mr. Harris had been so long connected with theatricals that the idea in his case was certainly pard-mable. On Monday night the Princess' was opened under the management of Mr. Lindus, a name hitherto unknown in theatrical circles. The plays produced were "Delicate Ground," "Love," and "Perfection." The first and last were well acted—the principal characters being sustained by Messis, Roxby, George Vining, Belmore, and Mesdames M. Oliver and Murray. Mr. Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love" never possessed any attraction for an anchence; and as it is dependent on the manager in which the heroine is performed, and as the beging on Monday night was a lajv with very little knowledge "Live" never possessed any attraction for an anchence; and as it is dependent on the manner in which the heroine is performed, and as the heroine on Monday night was a lady with very little knowledge of her art, it may be imagined that the result was proportionately dreary. Our morning contemporaries, with two exceptions, enderward to shur over their censure and to qualify the disapprobation which they needs must have felt with the expression of a hope for the future that spoke well for the sanguine nature of the critical temperaments. But it strikes me that in these matters it is better to tell the truth—"Sauming him at shall be nameless betwist us," as Mrs. Gump has it—and therefore I declare that, with a tolerably long experience, I never saw in any amateur in Lindon such a display of thorough want of art as was exhibited by this hidy. It is due to the London public that those brought thus prominently before their notice should have at least some qualification for their ambition, but here was not even an evidence of reaching or thought—merely parrot-like enunciation with the crudest gestures of the tyro of an electric here was not even an evidence of reaching or thought—merely parrot-like enunciation with the crudest gestures of the tyro of an elecution class. Great credit is due to Mr. H. Vezin for the cuteful and modest manner in which he played the hero Huon. Mrs. B. White looked handsome, and gave Catarina's pert speeches with point and archness; and Mr. H. Masston received his meed of applause, though I confess I am not one of his admirers.

A farce of little pretension but full of broad fun has been produced at the LYCEUM. Its title is, "It must be true, 'twas in the papers," and its success is more owing to the gentlemanly bearing of Mr. Walter Lucy, the piquancy of Miss Lydia Thompson, and the broad bumpar of Mr. Joseph Robins than to any special merit of the plot or dialogue.

Mr. Robson has returned from his holiday, and has been playing his great creation of Jem Baggs, in "The Wandering Mustrel," at the OLYMPIC.

A system, originated by Mr. Boucicault and followed with much success by Mr. Falconer, is likely to be in great vogue amongst those dramatic authors who calculate upon long "runs" for their productions. Formerly playwrights were contented with becoming enrolled as members of the Dramatic Authors' Society, and receiving a certain pro rata contribution for the performance of their works in the provinces; but now it is found far more remunerative for the author to engage a troupe of actors to fill the principal characters in his piece, and to send them about throughout the principal towns, he paying them a regular salary and sharing on certain agreed terms with the local manager. "Colleen Bawn" and "Peep o' Day" have been eminently productive farmed in this manner, and now I hear the new fashion has an adherent in Mr. Byron, whose popular burlesques are played all over the country. Mr. Byron has engaged a lesques are played all over the country. Mr. Byron, whose popular out-lesques are played all over the country. Mr. Byron has engaged a clever little troupe, and, contemporaneously with its appearance at the STRAND THEATRE on Boxing Night, his new extravaganza will be played at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Liverpool, whence his company will travel through the principal provincial towns.

ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC PASTORAL.—Dr. Grant. "Bishop of Southwark," has issued the following letter to the clergy of his diocese:—"Rev. and dear sir,—I have not been able to ascertain that any of the Catholics belonging to your flock have taken part in the meetings held in the park or eventhere within the last three weeks, and I therefore abstain from publishing any letter on the subject of them. But, if you find any excitement prevails, use every endeavour, in the pulpit and in private, to dismanle our brethren from doing or saying anything likely to disturb the peace, or even to provoke angry feelings on the part of others. I send this letter to the clergy of the diocese because there is reason to fear that in other places, and especially in missions where there are Catholic soldiers and saltors, the discussion of the questions that have led to the meetings already mentioned have tended to proluce dissension and quarrelling anionast our spiritual criffren, and those who have taken advantage of passing events to speak discrepacefully of his Holmess without knowing how deeply rooted is the attachment of Irish Catholics to him, and how keenly they feel every word that is uttered against him. In your prudence you will calm these feelings, and will earn stip entrest our children to remain silent and to bear patiently and in early every hash and limiting word and not. If it is in your power to speak to the misters or superiors under whom Catholics are employed or scationed, entrest them to forbid the mention of all subjects that have proceed this excitement, and explain to them the tour efforts to resore quest will be weated until the bitterness which the ness do ne che also the have had a will be weated until the bitterness which the test of each of speaks have ears of is allayed by the firmness of superiors under whom Catholics or Protestants are living."

is allayed by the firmness of superiors under whom Catholics or Protestants are living."

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE SMALLEDN, "The sacascala purposes, or labout cup, a native plant of Nova Scotta, which is the specimens by the latitude against the smallpay, bills fair to realise the expectations cutertained by medical men of its efficacy. Dr. Frederick W. Morris, Presidents Physician of the Halifax Visitian Dispensary, states that this scrategoma, he papeared the putient has taken the described. "However alarming and the meantum for the Halifax Visitian Dispensary, states that this surfacema, he papeared the putient has taken the described. "However alarming and the meantum for the saction of the saction of

Literature.

Our Last Years in India, By Mrs. John B. Spine. Smith, Eder,

and Co.

At ybody may get celetralinent out of Mrs. Speid's volume, who is a not mind coming here and there upon things which he is already aver of, and which every intelligent person is supposed to know. For instance, that the upasstree is not surround a by a poisonous atmosphere (according to the old Datch doctor's fable): that that footed men are not received into the Array; that a halamia abounds is Egypt: and that Thinggee pleads religious excases. These examples of commonplace caught our own eye in ten minutes, but we went on patiently looking over the pages and discovered that Mrs. Speid is quite capable of making memoranda of travel interesting.

A new illustration of an old theme is often as amusing as a new theme altogether. Mrs. Speid tells a funny thing about one of her native servants who was as dishonest as the rest of them. There is always, she says, great plausibility among those people; and memoranda, dates, and ruled accounts of bewildering intricacy are sure to be at hand in answer to any charge of fraud. Mrs. Speid

and menoranda, dates, and ruled accounts of bewildering intricacy are sure to be at h ind in answer to any charge of fraud. Mrs. Speid having occasion to inquire into the disappearance of some live stock was confronted by the following entry:—"Gram-fed sheep house expend, daily 1]; decensed of smallpox 1 ditto." The explanation of the first part of this memorandum is that the accountant wished it to be understood that a sheep and a half had been eaten every day between him and two fellow-servants—half a sheep per head!

We do not remember to have seen it noticed before (though it may not be new) that the natives of Indianlwaysexpect a great well-to-do

We do not remember to have seen it noticed before (though it may not be new) that the natives of India always expect a great well-to-do man to grow fat. "Why my master not get fat?" asked a wondering ayah; "my master fine 'pointment" (has got a line appointment). The following is very good in its way:—The wife of one of Mrs. Speid's neighbours remonstrated, she says, with her child on his apportent preference for his aunt. The child replied, "No, manume, app trent preference for his aunt. really love you very much indeed; but, you see, aunt keeps the

Among the quaint bits of human nature which the book contains—such as, with any intelligence in the diarist, it could hardly help containing—is one Bodral, a native genius of the Tubal Cain order, a heaven-born blacksmith, as Mrs. Speid calls him. He had made the most winderful little brass cannon, with waggon, all complete, that ever a sistent little brass cannon, with waggon, all complete, that ever a sistent was made. It looked, says this lady, as if it had been ninished off under the microscope—as if it were intended to put down a rising among the fairies. Bedraj, who received orders for work in metal from the most distant parts of India, was very proud of his position, and used to show his letters from officers, beginning, "Dear Bolraj," with a great deal of self-caressing. But who would guess what was the hobby of this successful blacksmith? Mrs. Speid tells us that the great ambition of his life was to be considered the intimate friend and compution of English sportsmen, "whose mode of dress he sometimes, with allusive flattery, very curiously combined with Among the quaist bits of human nature which the book contains-

he sometimes, with allusive flattery, very curiously combined with that of his own country."

A candid monsher told Mrs. Speid one day that he had been reading a translation of Mill's "History of India," at d that he lad been astonished at the duplicity and want of good faith both of the English and the natives. So nebody who was present thought proper to remind hi a that his countrymen all hated the English; upon which, smiling a polite assent and dropping his eyes, he said, "The BOOK of your nation is excellent; it inculcates meekness, charity, gentieness; but the English are haughty, imperious, and treat the natives of this country as if they were the dust beneath their feet."

We will let the lady tell in her own words a little anecdote of

We will let the lady tell in her own words a little ancedote of CHURRICKPUJA.

The horrid Churruckpuja (or turning worship) festival took place to-day, and has cost us two of our best servants. The feast is in honour of Kail, the consort of Siva, the God of Destruction. The wife of one of our horse-keepers had long been childless, and insisted on suffering the torture of hookswinging to-day, in acknowledgment of the fact of her prayers having a last been heard, and of a child having been vouchsafed to her. We remonstrated in vain, and threatened her husband with instant dismissal, hondle suffer his modest delicate-looking little wife to take any part in the horrid rives. But his efforts at dissuasion were as unsuccessful as our own. She insisted that, should she fail to perform her vow, her child would be destroyed by the offended goddess. So, finding opposition uscless, and feeling unwilling, even passively, to connehannee so revolting a spectacle, wedischarged both her husband and herself; and I afterwards heard, from some European officers, that the poor little thing duly made her appearance as one of the principal performers at the ceremony, and that she bore her sufferings heroically. One of these gentlemen was quite close to her at the time that she was being prepared for the exhibition. Two large hooks, he said, some thing like those used for weizhing meat, were fastened into the lower part of neprendicular pole, which pole was planted, as it were, and fixed into a rough cart or bandy, which was paraded through the crowd. These events assure med, that the only preparation for this kileons ordeal is the use, during the nine previous days of a low milk diet. Others, however, assert that a syst of numbness or callousness is induced in the spit where the hooks are to be inserted, by constant manipulation and by frequently-repeated light blows.

On Mrs. Speid's journey outward by steam in 1858 a few not unserted.

On Mrs. Speid's journey outward by steam in 1858 a few not unanusing things happened with some Turks who were on board. Our sailors celebrated the 5th of November in the usual manner, and at sailors celebrated the 5th of November in the usual manner, and at last threw Guy Fawkes overboard in a tlazing tarred cask, with plenty of powder. This seemed greatly to scandalise one Ibrahim, who replied to volunteered explanations, "Yes, yes; I know, I know; it is because 5th November; but it is pity: it is good cask. With us we should have to pay." This same Ibrahim—sointelligent about Guy Fawkes—entered in his notebook, at the dictation of a passenger, the following lines:—

If only I were you,
If only you were me,
If only we were both somebody clee,
I wonder who we should be,
which, it is conjectured, he bore off to his own land as a specimen of the British Muse, after having carefully translated them to his friends on board.

friends on board.

We have only to add that such part of Mrs. Speid's book as relates to "the religious of India" is remarkable for the liberality of its tone, and not without interest for readers who have no wish for special or exhaustive knowledge on the subject.

A Story of a French Marriage. Two volumes.

Smith, Elder, and Co.

Why this story is called a "Bad Beginning" we do not know, it being a bad sort of business all the way through. It is the history of a marriage de—what shall we say?—a marriage de thingamphoh. A pretty girl's mother sells her to a coldhearted customer of thirty-eight for ten thousand francs, which goes towards settling the mother's milliner's bill. Bad enough to begin with, in all consciences, but there is no mending as we go on. Meldranatic complications but there is no mending as we go on. Melodramatic comfoliow upon this "Wicked Compact," as the bargain is not printely called. A vile sister in law appears upon the second Melodramatic complications begins to bleed the poor young wife, who is now neglected by her unshand, in order to get money wherewith to pay her own gambling husband, in order to To the end that she may have her victim more entirely under her thumb, she weaves webs of intrigue and entangles the poor child in a love affair in such a manner that, though quite innocent, she shall appear gailty. This introduces two fresh victims, a young Englishman, who (believing our little wife to be single) falls in love with her; and the young Englishman's English intended, who is now threatened with the loss of her sweetheart. In the end, however, thiogs come out pretty well, "considering;" though the wind-up cannot be called cheerful. The poor wife barely escapes from dying of poison by the hands of her husband's sister, and dies off, at last, after tasting for a short while the happiness of her husband's rebovered love. The Englishman takes to his bed when he finds he has been in love with a matried woman all the while (who didn't a cabit for him, but was devote it to her lord), and when he gets up discovers that he is no longer the victim of that unhappy passion, but as found of his Ellen as ever, if not fonder. The bad sister-in-law-idrowned, and the mother, who had sold her child for ten thousand france, dies of a very malignant fever, which not only defies medical in a love affair in such a manner that, though quite innocent, she francs, dies of a very malignant fever, which not only defies medical

skill but is attended with a delirium, in which she lets off curses

skill but is attended with a dell'itim, in which she lets off curses of a disc, recable nature and discloses secrets of her atominable career. All this very trac infortable incident comes out of the bad beginning which we wot off.

If the lady who writes this circulating-library book is very young she may, perhaps, do better some day; and that is almost all we can say in the way of praise. Now and then she writes pleasantly; and if she will very much widen her range of reading, and make her next story out of what she has really seen and felt, there may be a chance for her.

Winifred's Wooling, A Novelette, By Georgiana M. CRAIK, Author of "Lost and Won," de.

of "Lost and Won," we.

This is all about a spoilt girl—a female exquisite—whose story, so far as it is told by the authoress, is just this. Her father, a banker, who is involved, has sold her in marriage (not meaning to deal unbially with her, however) to a rich and titled "swell" whom she does not core for. When the father fails she releases the swell from his engagement, and he accepts the release. Meanwhile the real wooing or this Wimfred has been going on. The wocer is a young gentleman of great spirit and energy, who is in the iron trade, and doing well in that line. The gur's father dies suddenly when he finds he is ruined, and the ferroginous young man finds he is constituted by will the daughter's guardian. By a consistent and well-directed course of good-instructed impertinence and dogmatism she is wooed and won, and that is all. wooed and won, and that is all,

wood and won, and that is all.

The pretensions of this novelette are so modest, and it is so free from glaring faults, that we have not the heart to be hard upon it. It is pleasant rending for the average "intelligent" novel-lover, and can do nebody any harm. Winifred's aunt has some real life in her, of the weak sont, but true to nature. The father, the daughter, the heavy swell, and the lover are all lay figures. And the studied insolences of the woong are abourd. A man behaving worse, without consciousness, might have won a girl; a man behaving worse, without consciousness, might have won a girl; a man behaving with that moderated, delibera'e rudeness would have get his ears boxed, and serve him right. The last scene is positively brutal. A man who tries to break down the outworks of a maiden's pride by working on her jealous alarms is a purson whom we have met in novels before now, and have not, we fear, done with yet; but if we were to meet him in real life we would make an effort never to meet him again.

The Dictionary of Every-day Difficulties in Reading, Writing, and Speaking the English Language; or, Hard Words Made Easy, By EDWARD SHELTON, Author of "The Historical Finger-post,"

By Enward Shelton, Author of "The Historical Finger-post," &c. Ward and Lock.

Mr. Shelton appears to have been one of the editors of "Hints and Helps for Every-day Emergencies," which was a really good book, of a sort which op as a great door for claptrap. "The Historical Finger-post" is also, we believe, a useful compliation; but the present volume is not nearly as good as it might be. It has the very great defect of not systematically giving the accentuation of the words explained. Suppose, for example, a person wants to know how to accent lachromal, be finds himself without a guide. Other matters, besides that of account, require attention here and there. Quasi has its promunication given as kwayzi; while Quasi mado in the next line has kwayze mado placed against it. Upon which it is obvious to remark that the rankwayze should have been an hand that it should have been explained that, Quasimodo being the name of a day in the Romanist calendar, the first vowel is Italianised, according to the custom in chanting the service containing the introit from which the day takes its title. Turning over a few pages, one asks why the prodry takes its title. Turning over a few pages, one asks why the pro-nunciation of rudiment should be given as roodyment? But the worst fault of all is the general omission of the accents.

The Common Sense of the Water Cure. A Popular Description of Life and Treatment in a Hydropathic Establishment. By Captain J. H. LUKIS (late of the 61st Regiment and North Durham Militia). Robert Hardwicke.

Robert Hardwicke.
This book is pleasant enough, though too diffuse, and certainly nothing new to any one who is well read in hydropathic literature. The most agreeable and also the most comprehensive work of the kind ever published was that of Mr. R. J. Lane, lithographer to her Majesty. That was a simple diary and record of cold water experiences, and all the medical science it pretended to was given in the shape of extracts from the writings of medical men, and very interesting they were. Capitain Lukis, however, insists, very properly, upon a point which Mr. Lane did not say ranch about—that the water cure is not exclusively the cold water cure, and not only admits of the use of hot water, but presupposes the application of waters of graduated temperatures.

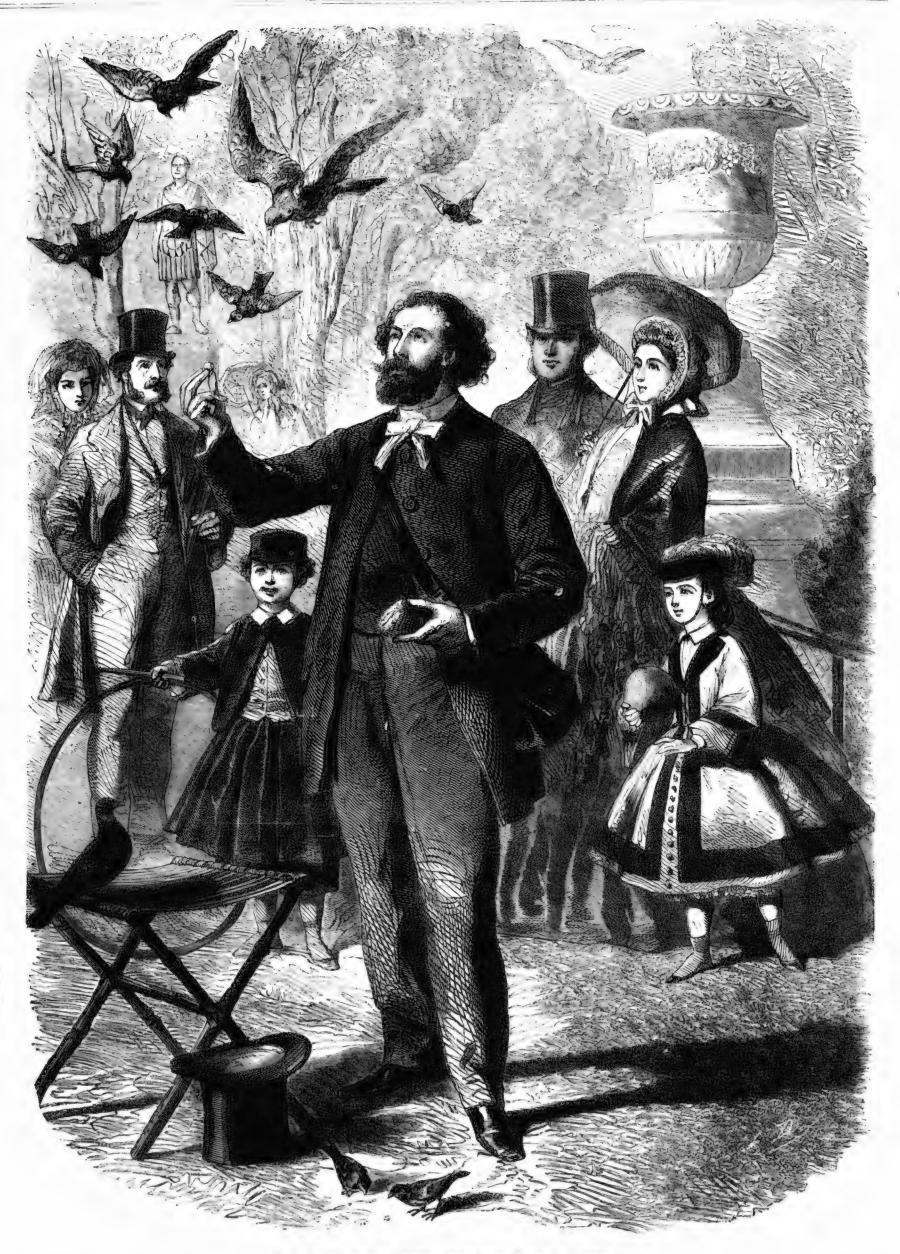
Paral. Demonstration on Blackheath.—Placards having been extensively posted on saturday last at Greenwich and Deptford announcing that at half-past three on Sunday afternoon an open-airdemonstration would take place on Blackheath, opposite the park gate, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Garlbald, at the time named an immense crowd assembled, the majority of whom appeared to be Irish labourers and "roughs," evidently prepared for mischief. Ample precautions had been taken by the police to preserve the peace; and, although but few constables were present, a strong body was held in reserve at an adjacent building. It soon became evident that no speeches would be made, and any attempt to express Garibaldian sentiments would have been the signal for a row, as a large mob paraded the park cheering lustily for the Pope; one athletic fellow, with a bludgeon, heading about 200 Irishmen and lads, whom he termed the "Consaught Bangers," from Depford, and calling upon the Garibaldians to come out and show themselves. This invitation did not meet with a response; but a young man of respectable appearance, who it was stated had said something against the Pope, was chased by the mob and roughly treated, but ultimately claimed the protection of two police-constables. About five o'clock the rain came down in torrents and the crowd gradually dispersed.

Hyde Park on Sunday.—The precautions taken for the preservation of the order of the preservation of the contraction of the preservation of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the protection of the preservation of the contraction of the co

constables. About the o'clock the rain came down in torrents and the crowd gradually dispersed.

Hyde Park on SUNDAY.—The precautions taken for the preservation of the public peace in Hyde Park were again adopted on Sunday in their entirety. The morning being tolerably fine, soon after two o'clock some 5000 people had assembled under and around the clump of trees near Grosvenor-gate, two-thirds of whom consisted of respec ably-dressed artisans and a fair sprink-ling of persons in a higher station of society, the other third comprising all the elements of mischief and disorder in the shape of that class known as "roughs." It became evident from the conversation taking place in the take place. About three o'clock a couple of thousands had been added to the assemblage, but fortunately at this time, a 'on the previous sunday, the rain came down very heavily, not only damping the ardour of those assembled but preventing any large addition to their numbers. After waiting about an nour, and the leaders of the expected meeting having failed to pat in an appearance, the more respectable portion of the crowd began to disperse homewards. A large number, comprising all the "roughs," however, still remained on the ground, and began to amose themselves by "chaffing" the police patrols, and asking "Who they were for?" The rain still falling steadily, without any prospect of its clearing off, by five o'clock the people had nearly all left, and the park resumed its usual quiet aspect. The military detachments and poice, however, dut not have usual rained and colossal speculation in the shape of a Permanent Universal Exhibition Place, which is now actually in progress of construction at Antenik, near Paris. This principal front on the new boulevard works long by 110 in breadth, has its principal front on the new boulevard works also not rise more than a meter or so above the ground; but the design will consist of six parlions connected

eith e, which forms a rectargits of metres long by 110 in breadth, has its principal front on the new boulevard wideligees from the Placede la Fontane to the Porte de St. Cloud. As yet the walls do not rise more than a metre or so above the ground; but the design will consist of six partitions connected by vast guilerles, those in front receiving light from binarched windows each. The central partition of the principal front will have an degant arched entrance? In metres in height, by 17 in breath, it by suppured and adorned with groups of figures, the central one of which will be fire metres in height. The recent facade, op into on the military route parallel to the boulevard, will consist, like the other, of two corner and one central partition, with an entrance, the archivelt of which will be adorned with modelings exessated in a kind of enamed. These two entrances will be connected by a transverse gullery, bisecting the two former ones, and a central brait united ones the centre or point of intersection. A vist done will command the whole. A group of majestic colors, which happened to grown in the utilate of that portion of the put that has been cleared to make roun for the cartee, has been preserved, and will form a prominent ormaner of the central space make the dame. The middle gallery will be 40 metres with, and the two there 24. Each will be will be 12½ metres in height and 6½ head. The company intend to lat out the places to exhibitors at so much per metre, which, they conceive, will ensure an umple return for their outlay. The architect is M. Liandier.

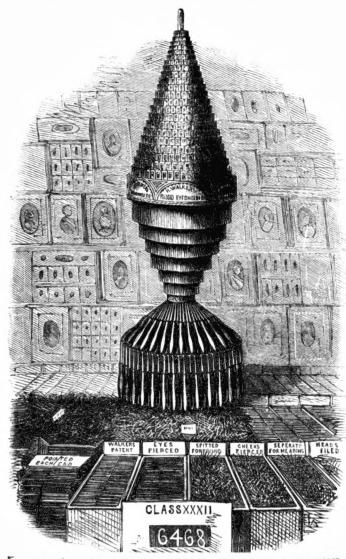


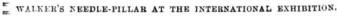
A PARIS SKETCH: THE BIRDCHARMER IN THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

M. LAMARTINE, in his "Voyages in the East," mentions a young lady of his acquaintance at Ischi, who was accompanied during her country rambles by the birds which came down to greet her as by a sort of delightful fascination, flew round her as she walked, and even perched familiarly on her shoulder. However strange this may appear, the art of birdcharming is not confined to Ischia, but is exhibited among the other street sights of Paris in the garden of the Tuileries, and, what is still more wonderful, not by a beautiful and

fascinating girl, but by a man of hirsute albeit of elegant appearance. Standing in a particular spot of the garden, this individual exercises his strange charm, and whether it be from some previous understanding established with the birds themselves, or from some occult magnetic power of attraction, it is certain that, responding to the few crumbs and seeds which he scatters on the ground, sparrows, tomitis, pigeons, linnets, and the rest of the feathered creatures flock around him. The glit of fascination does not seem to be altogether in the

personal appearance of the magician, however, for there is an old and not very preposessing individual who sometimes visits the same place and exercises even a greater attraction, leading his aerial friends to perch on his shoulders, and, finally, to peck at a piece of bread placed in his mouth. Another professor of bird charming, who has attained great reputation in Paris, is Mdlle, Emilie Vandermeersck, whose skill has acquired for her among the children who play in the gardens the title of the Bird Fairy.





THERE is no product of British industry the manufacture of which is more interesting than that of needles; we therefore feel the greater pleasure in directing attention to the very beautiful needle-pillar of Mr. Walker, of Gresham-street, London, and Alcester, Warwickshire, needlemaker to the Queen, which will be found in class 32. Mr. Walker has evidently shown under difficulties. With the worst spot allotted him and the least room of any exhibitor of his class, he has nevertheless; contrived to make a most interesting show of the different patents taken out by him since 1851, which constitute the most important improvements in this branch of manufacture since that date. The peculiarity of these patent needles consists in a ridge being made before the eye, and a groove beyond it, for the thread to fall into. In the act of sewing the ridge opens or extends the cloth before the eye, so that the thread slips through at once, without the usual hard thrust of the thimble, or the severe pull commonly required afterwards in front. It is impossible to imagine a more simple or more perfect invention, which adds nothing to the cost, but yet enables a hand-worker to compete successfully with the sewing-machine in a great variety of work.

Mr. Walker is well known as the patentee of the Penelope crochet.

a hand-worker to compete successfully with the sewing-machine in a great variety of work.

Mr. Walker is well known as the patentee of the Penelope crochetneedle, without the aid of which crochet-work would never have been carried out to the extent it now is; for a large proportion of the work cannot be done without it. Notwithstanding that the word "Penelope," Mr. Walker's trade mark, is impressed on each handle, hooks without this distinctive mark are often sent to him with complaints of their



STATUE OF SUSANNA, EXECUTED FOR THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION .- (J. B. CABET, SCULPTOR.)

quality and shape: all, of course, are piracies and poor imitations of his manufacture.

Mr. Walker's needle-labels are as remarkable for their beauty as his needles are for their quality. The embossed heads of the Queen have had a long run of popularity, and so have the patent oil-coloured labels which crown the needle-pillar, around which will be found a wonderful variety; for there is not a needle required for any purpose, either small or large, long or short, straight or curved, plain or fancy, which is not to be found about it, together with the processes of manufacture of the patent ridged needles which are all shown in the quantities usually carried through at a time.

A variety of methods of arranging and packing his goods for sale is also shown by Mr. Walker, suited for pins, needles, fishhooks, hooks and eyes, &c. The needles alone in his case are upwards of a million and a half in number, being a greater quantity and variety than can be found altogether in the other collections in the exhibition. Every article is of his own manufacture, and we feel sure that all persons who adopt the simple improvements herein described will find their reward in a very great increase in ease, comfort, and expedition in performing their work.

THE "SUSANNA" IN THE CREAT EXHIBITION.

M. Cabet's "Susanna," a work which was sent to the Great Exhibition by the Empress of the French, may be considered one of

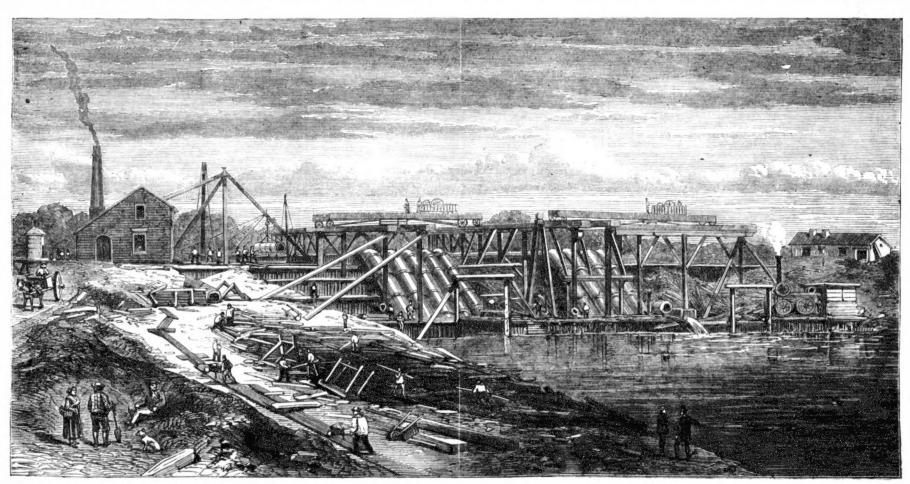
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THE MARSHLAND INUNDATION.

As cur readers are aware, a second inundation took place a week or two ago in the fens near King's Lynn. One of the sluices gave way, and a large gap was made in the southern embankment, which protects Marshland Proper by the water. This gap was about fifty yards in length and half as much in width, and the precipitous sides of this gulf fell away at intervals in large masses. A correspondent writing immediately after the occurrence, and before the fall of the sluice, thus describes the scene presented by the spot where the



THE INUNDATION IN THE FENS: THE SYMMONS AT WORK AT THE MIDDLE-LEVEL DRAIN,

bursting of the embankment occurred:—"The northern bank is also extensively fissured, and behind the outer wing wall on this side is a large conical hollow, like the vortex of a whitlpool, in which the earth continually sinks, proving that the water has undermined the foundations beneath, and that if the sluice does not shortly fall it will become quite detached, standing between two chasms, or rather forming a solitary mass in the centre of a wide and powerful torrent. Near the sluice has overflowed the central bank between it and the great Marshland sewer, and also the northern bank of the latter upon the farm of Mr. Peck (opposite St. Mary's Hall), in Marshland, to the extent of forty-nine or fifty acres. Running up the Marshland sewer, it has filled the internal drains to overflowing in various places, and in particular has flooded the stackyard of Mr. Robert Coe at Islington, and came within a f w yards of his door. (Mr. Coe was a severe sufferer by the former flood.) Higher up the country, in Broad Short Fens, about 600 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Little, Mr. Robert Coe, and others, have become drowned, with 300 or 400 acres more in Marshland Fen, principally occupied by Jesses. John bursting of the embankment occurred :-- "The northern bank is also acres more in Marshland Fen, principally occupied by Messrs, John Markham, Little, Whiteman, Hubbard, Neap, &c. The water has also been on the high lands of Bladick (or Black Dike) Level, in Marshland, to the extent of nearly 200 acres. Happily, however, the efforts made to check the flow of the water have, for the present, been successful, and all danger of an immediate extension of the evil has been averted. But the utmost vigilance is necessary to guard against a further outbreak of the water from its proper channels, and great care will have to be taken in keeping the dykes and sluices in proper and efficient order."

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

ANOTHER season—being the fourth this year—has either begun, or is on the point of beginning, at Her Majesty's Theatre. We believe that this is to be positively Mr. Mapleson's last season during

the year 1862.

At the Royal English Opera no novelty is announced, but Mr. Wallace's new work is said to be in preparation.

The second Monday Popular Concert of the present series took place on the 20th instant. M. Joachim led the quartets in his usual admirable manner, and gained an enthusiastic encore by his masterly execution of Bach's prelude and fugue in G minor. Besides Haydn's quartet in B flat and Spohr's double quartet in E minor, Hummel's trio in E flat was performed by Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, Jeachim, and Piatti. Mr. Sloper also played Beethoven's sonata in E minor.

The vocal music was intrusted to Miss Banks—whose pure, clear voice was heard to much advantage in Glinka's exquisite cradle-song, "Sleep, thou infant angel" (encored)—and to Mr. Haigh, who, after singing the serenade from "Fra Diavolo" and disfiguring the cadence, insisted on repeating the air in spite of the opposition of a large portion of the andience.

insisted on repeating the air in spite of the opposition of a large portion of the audience.

The last number of the Saturday Review contains rather a curious article entitled "Musical Biography." As the writer evidently takes an interest in musical matters, it is a pity that he did not make himself acquainted with the facts of the question treated by him before publishing his conclusions thereupon. He sets out by stating that musical biographies never possess much literary merit, and he instances Dr. Burney's celebrated work, which, though called a "History of Music," is, in fact, little more than a collection of biographical sketches of musicians and singers. He then explains this assumed badness of all musical biographies (an assumption which appears in the main to be true, though we shall be able to point out. this assumed badness of all musical biographies (an assumption which appears in the main to be true, though we shall be able to point out some important exceptions to the rule) by further assuming that they are generally written by musicians; and he accounts for the literary and general incapacity of musicians by assuming, finally, that the study of their art occupies so much of their time that they have no leisure for any other pursuit. Lest any doubt should exist in the mind of the reader as to whether musicians are really the incapable persons which he represents them to be, he states, on his own authority, that when Mendelssohn was in London it was generally remarked what a very superior sort of man he was for a musician.

own authority, that when Mendelssohn was in London it was generally remarked what a very superior sort of man he was for a musician. We admit that there are very few good musical biographies. Nevertheless, we have a very valuable life of Mozart by Otto Jahn; two highly-interesting works on the same subject, in very different styles, by Ohlibicheff and Mr. Holmes; and several musical biographies by Stendahl, one of the most brilliant writers of modern times. Stendahl's "Life of Haydn" is a translation from the Italian, adorned and improved; so also is his "Life of Rossini," which has the further disadvantage of being, in many places, untrue; but in a merch, literary point of view both Stendahl's musical biographies are

merely, literary point of view both Stendahl's musical biographies are executed to perfection.

Burney's great work is, on the whole, somewhat of a bore, and we are quite willing to give it up to the Saturday Review as a bad job. But Dr. Burney was not much of a musician; and, if the literary world will not have him as an author, the musical world will certainly not accept him as a composer. Even if the "History of Music" be looked upon as a typical book, Dr. Burney cannot be regarded as a typical musician; nor is it true that the majority of musical histories and biographies are written by musicians at all. Of the three biographers of Mozart—German, Russian, and English—neither was ever a professional musician. Stendahl, again, appears to have been quite ignorant of music; and M. Schoelcher, the biographer of Handel, tells us that he does not know one note from another. Mr. Chorley, the author of several works on musical subjects, is not so communicative as M. Schoelcher; but it is tolerably evident, from some observations of his recently published in the Athenæum on an unpublished score of Mendelssohn, that he also understands nothing of music as an art.

Where are the musicians who have written musical biographics; and why, if musical biographies are faulty or deficient in interest, are musicians to be blamed?

As to the assumption that musicians possess no literary faculty, or that, possessing it, they have not the leisure to cultivate it, we will simply remark that Mozart's, Beethoven's, and Weber's published letters prove to the contrary. So do Weber's musical criticisms; so do the tolerably well-known tales written by Hoffman, who was a musician and successful composer before he made his appearance as an author of books; and does the very clear work on the Opera by Wagner. musician and successful composer before he made his appearance as an author of books; so does the very clever work on the Opera by Wagner, however wrong the theories enunciated therein may be; so do Wagner's admirable libretti; so, in a small way, do the musical sketches of Berlioz, Halevy, and Adolphe Adam; so does the Italian libretto almost improvised by Donizeti in the subject of "Lac Sonnette de Nait," and the scene added by him to the libretto of the "Lucia." Such a petty feat as the composition of a libretto is as nothing compared to the composition of the music of an opera, but, as the question raised is whether or not musicians ever exhibit talent out of their own sphere, and especially in that of literature, we quote a few instances at random of composers who, having something to say in written speech as well as in music, knew how to say it.

We have purposely laid no stress on the value of the recently-published letters of Mendelssohn, because the writer in the Saturday Review admits Mendelssohn's right to be regarded as a man of some

Review admits Mendelsohn's right to be regarded as a man of some intellect. Why does he suppose him to have been an exception in that respect among musicians? What sort of impression does he think Weber made upon English society? What sort of opinion does he imagine that the very numerous friends of Meyerbeer, Auber, and

Rossini entertain of those composers' mental qualifications?

M. Guizot does not usually pass for a light-minded, frivolous man.

No one can suspect him of melomania. Let us see what he thought of Rossini, whom he saw once for half an hour more than thirty years ago. He describes the scene as if it were an affair of yesterday, and with deep feeling, such as no other recollection set down in his "Memoirs" seems to have awakened. "When, after the lapse of long years," he says, "we collect our reminiscences, we are astonished "Memoirs" seems to have collect our reminiscences, we are assumished long years," he says, "we collect our reminiscences, we are assumished at the associations which operate in the memory, and which we took at the associations which operate in the memory, and which we took the associations while facts were in progress of accomplishment. At the at the associations which operate in the memory, and which we took no note of while facts were in progress of accomplishment. At the same period, if not on the very day, when these tumults occurred in the streets of Paris relative to the Pantheon, and of which I retain such a disagreeable impression, M. Lenormant brought M. Rossini to breakfast with me. He had sustained some annoyances from the Revolution of 1830 which I wished to make him forget. Charles X, had treated him with great favour. He was Inspector-General of

Singing, receiving, besides his rights of authorship, a salary of 7000f.; and a few months before the brilliant success of 'William Tell' the Civil List had signed an agreement with him by which he engaged to compose for the French stage two great works. I was anxious that the new Government should exercise towards him the same considerathe new Government should exercise towards him the same consideration, and that in return he should supply us with these masterpieces. We conversed together without reserve. I was struck with his active, varied disposition, open to every subject—gay without vulgarity and inclined to jest without bitterness. He left me after half an hour of pleasant intercourse, which, however, led to nothing, for I soon after ceased to hold office. I remained alone with my wife, who had been interested by M. Ressini and his conversation. My daughter Henriette was brought into the room, a little child who had just begun to walk and prattle. My wife went to the pia-to and played some passages from the works of the composer who had just left us—from 'Tancredi' amongst others. We were alone. I remained thus for I know not how long, forgetting all external associations, gazing om my daughter, who attempted to run, perfectly tranquil and absorbed in the presence of these objects of my affections. Thirty years have passed over, and yet it seems like yesterday. I do not agree with Dante when he says—Nessun maggior dolore

Nessun maggior dolore Che ricordarsi del tempo felice Nella miseria.

I think, on the contrary, that the reflection of a light upon the place at this, on the contrary, that the reflection of a light upon the place it no longer illuminates is a precious enjoyment; and when Heaven and time have allayed the ardent rising of the soul against misfortune it turns calmly to the past and finds a pleasure in contemplating the advantages and blessings which it has lost."

GALE AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

DURING the whole of Sinday night, and up to an advanced hour on Monday morning, a gale of a most alarming nature swept over the metropolis and suburbs, not only causing injury to several persons, but destroying property to a considerable extent. The wind, which ble v from west-southwest, and was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, commenced in violence shortly after five ociock on Sunday evening, and by twelve o'clock was at the height. The scenes in the different thoroughfares, particularly at Dulwich, Beckham, and Camberwell, were truly slarming—the vast accumulation of water on the high land rushing down the hills with great force, overflowing the market and other gardens, uproofing and destroying vegetables, shrubs, &c., and doing an immense amount of damage. Several small streams in these localities burst their banks and overflowed the adjacent lands, and such was the force of the torrent that a strongly-built outhouse at Penge was reazed to the ground. The low-lying lands adjacent to the Eastern Counties Railway below Stratford were completely covered with water, and considerable injury was done to property. In the meadows near Tottenham several sheep were drowned. In some instances the roadways in the neighbourhood of Greenwich were so inundated that they were almost impassable, the water rushing into the basement of the houses and causing much injury. At Sydeniam, by the force of the wind, two immense trees were snapped in twain, and, falling upon a brick wall, levelled about thirty feet of it to the ground, carrying away also a large and handsome conservatory attached to a gentleman's residence. In Anceley-road a lefty stack of chimneys was dashed from its position, forcing in the roof of the house and destroying a deal of property, but fortunately not injuring any person. In the same locality the side wall of an unifished house was forced down with a terrible crash, leaving the remaining portion of the structure in a most dan erous condition. Between ten and eleven o'clock a loud crash was heard in C with timber struck against another, and shortly afterwards filled and sank, the men on board having a narrow secape. At Battersea, Lambeth, and other low-lying shores, the water at high tide was forced over the banks, deluging many warehouses in the lower floors and destroying a vast amount of property. The shipping in the Pool sustained a deal of damage, the loss of spars and injury to rigging generally being most extensive. Three vessels broke their anchorage and came into violent collision—one, the Sisters, having her bow greatly damaged and her rigging injured. A small steam-tug was cast adrift, and, before it could be prevented, ran into a barge, which was stove in, and quickly sank. Several other casualties occurred, of a less serious nature, while many small boats were much injured.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The equinoctial gales have set in with more than their usual violence, and their effects are to be traced in a long and in some cases fatal list of shipwrecks. The Downs formed no shelter from the fury of the elements; several vessels went down at their anchors, others broke from their moorings, came into collision with others, and finally sank. On the east and north coast the tempest also raged, and several shipwrecks, accompanied with loss of life, are reported. On land, also, the effects of the storm have been felt.

The storm continued to rage for several days, and still reports of disasters at sea continue to be received. A vessel, the Bencoolen, that sailed the other day from Liverpool has been wrecked near Bideford, and the greater portion of the crew, to the number of twenty, were drowned. The Clarence steamer, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, on her passage from Hamburg to London, had a narrow escape of foundering in the Channel, and was only kept affoat by the strenuous exertions of the passengers and crew. The gale appears to have been equally destructive on the French coasts, and in Ireland and Scotland.

THE LIFE-BOAT AT THE EXHIBITION.—The exhibition was on Monday the starting-point of a little pageant which, though rough and simple, is for more than one reason well worth recording. The life-boat relonging to the Life-boat Institution, which, for want of space within the building, had been exhibited in the Horticultural Garden, having, now that the winter with its tempests is coming upon us, come into requisition in its native element, was removed from its fair-weather moorings amid a sort of triumph, which anticipated, as it were, the future brave deeds of the heroic little craft. Captain Maynard, in command of the detachment of the Naval Reserve Corps, Captain Maynard, in command of the detachment of the Naval Reserve Corps, who have been so usefully employed in the building, superintended the proceedings. Early in the day the boat was hoisted on her carriage, and, being decorated with flags and manned by the Naval Reserve men in their best toggery and incased in cork jackets, was got under way by a number of the workmen of the exhibition, who volunteered their services to tow the boat out of the gardens and some way down the road, the team of horses which was to take it on its journey not having appeared in time. Another body of Naval Reserves joined the procession, together with their band, who marched at the head of the amphibious cortége. The appearance of this novel pageant created no small sensation on its pa-sage through the streets, especially as the crew of the boat, whenever they could obtain scarcom, plied their oars with as much energy as if they were combating the streets, especially as road towards Charing-cross the procession halted at Apsley House and vociferated three cheers for the vice-president of the National Life-boat Institution, and one of its most liberal supporters; and the same ceremony was gone through before the residence of Lord Palmerston, and also before the Junior and Senior United Service Clubs Altogether this little event was very creditable to all concerned—to the men of the Naval Reserve Corps, who gave up their time, at some sacrifice, to join in the procession, and to other volunteers who were eager to show their interest in and appreciation of the objects of this humane and valuable institution.

objects of this humane and valuable institution.

FINANCIAL STATE OF NEW YORK.—People of means do not know how to invest their money now. Those who have a large floating capital reason in this way.—"If I buy Government stocks, the was may last five years longer, and they may depreciate to 70 or 75. If I invest in real estate, nobody has money to pay rent, and I shall get nothing in that way. It will not do to count upon peace, If I do, and peace is declared, and with a reunion, then the entire debt of the United States and the Confederate States will be assumed amounting probably to eight or ten thousand. a reunion, then the entire dect of the United States and the Confederate States will be assumed, amounting, probably, to eight or ten thousand millions of dollars, and will be made payable in 100 years, at an annual interest of 2 per cent, and that will be all money will be worth in this country for many years.—Letter from New York.

DEATH OF SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.

DEATH OF SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.

In modern times it is not possible, perhaps, to name any one who has more powerfully contributed to the improvement of medical science in any of its branches, or who has more assiduously exerted himself to acquire scientific and professional information, and ungrandingly to disseminate that knowledge, than the illustrious surgeon whose decease took place at an early hour on The-day morning, at his residence, Broome Park, Batchworth, Surrey. Certainly no member of the profession had reached so high a position, or maintained that distinction for so long a period, as the late President of the Royal Society—for Sir Benjamin Brodie was the first surgeon upon whem this honour had been conferred.

The subject of this short and imperfect notice was the third son of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, Rector of Winterslow, an influential maristrate and Deputy Lieutenant of South Wilts, and of Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Collins, Esq., of Miford, near Salisbury, in which city a brother of the deceased, the well-known banker and late Parliamentary representative, now resides. Sir Benjamin was born on the 9th of June, 1783, and consequently at the time of his decease was in his eightleth year. After acquiring a sound preliminary education under the paternal roof, to whith he often said he was mainly indebted for the success he has since met with, he was placed under the care of Messrs. Wilson and Thomas. These distinguished surgeons (the latter of whom became President of the Royal College of Surgeons) were at that time engaged in teaching anatomy at the Hunterian School in Great Windmill-street (now a printing-office). In 1803 he became the pupil of Sir Everard Home at St. George's Hospital, where he was absoluted with his former master as lecturer on this subject. In 1808, when only twenty-five years of age, he was application, was enabled to pass his examinations and become a member of the college on the 18th of October, 1805; imm diately after which he began to assist Mr. Wilson as demonstrator of ana

society.

It was not until 1822—an unusually long period to have acted as assistant—that Sir Benjamin was elected full surgeon, and six months later made his debut as lecturer on surgery, and continued to give a regular course to a large class until 1830, when his increasing practice compelled him to relinquish all but clinical lectures. As a lecturer he was plain and easy in his delivery—acute and always to the point; not a sentence could be spared, for every sentence had its value; to lose it was to lose the thread of his discourse, to break the connected series of argument or detail of facts upon which his opinions were legitimately based. In 1849 he was honoured with the appointment of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal Cellege of Surgeons, and held this office until 1823. In 1832 he was appointed Sergeant-Surgeon to William IV., by whom he was made a Baronet, the patent bearing date Aug. 21, 1834, and on the accession of her Majecty she was pleased to retain him in the same office. From his own college he received all the honours that institution has it in its power to bestow on those members who have upheld the honour, dignity, and welfare of the profession, having been elected professor, a member of the council, of the court of examiners, Hunterian orator, and, finally, in 1844, prestdent. The newspapers of the 9th of May last record the regret of his colleagues at receiving his resignation of all collegiate appointments. He had previously retired from the position of President of the Royal Society, owing to increasing bodily infirmities (bis mental faculties remaining unimpaired), and for a few weeks preceding his death had suffered acutely from some disease of the shoulder joint. Sir Benjamin Brodie had contributed largely to the advancement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, and was a member of most of the learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad. He leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom, who succeeds to the title, has greatly distinguished himself as an accomplished c society.

It was not until 1822—an unusually long period to have acted as assistant

Census of England.—The first volume of the census for England, which has just been issued, shows the numbers and distribution of the people in the several parishes and places. An abstract of the returns was published last year; a careful revision of them shows that on the 8th of April, 1861, the population of England and Wales, with the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, including the army at home and the navy and seamen in the ports, rivers, and crecks—that is to say, all the persons in the kingdom—amounted in number to 20,209,671. The returns for Scotland having been also revised the population of Great Britain on that day is found to have been 23,271,965; and the returns for Ireland, when the revision of these also is completed, will bring the population of the United Kingdom to above 29,000,000. The increase in England and Wales alone since the census of 1851 has been 2,138,615, notwithstanding that in the interval 2,250,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom it is calculated that 640,316 were English. Since the census of 1851 the male population of England and Wales has increased 11°33 per cent, the female population 12°50 per cent. The excess of females over males, 365,159 in 1851, had grown to 513,706 in 1861; and these figures do not include the army, navy, and seamen out of the kingdom. In Scotland the disproportion is still greater; in Great Britain, with the islands in the British seas, the excess of females over males in 1861 was 687,471, to which the Irish returns, according to the unrevise abstract, have above 150,000 to add. On the Census night 62,430 persons were on board vessels in the harbours, rivers, and creeks of England and Wales, without reckoning persons in barges on canals; in the metropolitan district 8084 persons were on board vessels in the Docks and the Thames. In England and Wales 124,962 persons were in workhouses and workhouse schools, 13,456 in hospitals, 24,207 in lunatic asylums, 26,395 in prisons and reformatories. 23,598 in orphan asylums and other principa

Census of England will be completed by the issue of tables of the ages, occupations, birthplaces, &c., of the people, with a report on the general results.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—The stations upon this line are now ready for traffic, though some few days will yet elapse before they are brought into use; for, although the line was formally opened last week, traffic has not yet been begun to be carried on upon it. That in Farringolon-street is a very commodious one, and is situated about a hundred yards from the foot of Holborn-hill. The railway runs in an open cutting from this station, parallel with the new Farringdon-street, until the mouth of the tunnel is reached near Coppice-row. This tunnel is about 600 yards long, and terminates at Frederick-street, Bagnigge-wells-road. There is then an open cutting to the tunnel mouth at King's-cross, where there are two branches connecting with the Midland and Great Northern Railways. The retaking walls are fine specimens of brickwork, carefully finished; and the mouth of the tunnel has considerable architectural decoration. The station at King's-cross is a few feet below the surface of the road. At the station there are two wide platforms; and, spanning a width of about ninety feet, and sustained by girders of openwork, is the station uniding itself, containing booking-offices, watting-rooms, purcels-offices, &c., and communicating with the platforms by stairs and landings in duplicate, one set serving for arrivals, the other as departures. The station is covered by an elliptical wrought-iron roof, with sufficient glass to preserve an agreeable but not a glaring light. Plassing under the New-road, the first station is one at Gower-street. The platforms here are under the footpaths of the road, and with the railway are spanned by a huge arch of 46ft. opening. The sides of the arch are perforated with openings at intervals of 10ft.; these openings are continued into the forecourts or gardens of the houses, where, arealike, they emerge, and are covered with glass, the numerous intersected and intersecting arches, is novel in its appearance and imposing in its effects. Portland-road station is the next one. It is above ground, and occupies the site of the once verdant oval inclosure near Trinity Church. One booking-office here suffices, and the lighting and ventilation are effected by a pair of domes, and by openings in the crown of the arch. The communication with the platforms is by stairs and galleries across the line, which, sustained by trelliswork, has a light and pleasing effect. The station at Baker-street, which is the next one, is similar in almost all respects to that of Portland-road. The station at Edgware-road, though of somewhat smaller dimensions, is not unlike that at King's-cross. It spans over the line and platforms, and is covered by an elliptical arch roof of iron and glass. The brickwork is faced with Ransom's patent stone, of which the ornamental parts of all the bridges is formed. At the Great Western Railway the station is very conveniently placed, and is on a level with the Paddington station. SALE OF DOCTORS' COMMONS.—The College of Advocates, or as it is

SALE OF DOCTORS' COMMONS.—The College of Advocates, or as it is sometimes called the College of Doctors of Laws, a building connected with which there are so many old ecclesiastisal traditions, is to be disposed of by public auction on Friday, the 14th of November. The buildings cover nearly an acre of ground. The whole of the business, such as there now is, will be transferred from Doctors' Commons to Westminster Hall, and the dingy buildings will be converted to profane and common uses. The contemplated new street from Blackfriars-bridge to the Mansion House will run through the garden of the college, so that it is possible that some portions of the venerable structure may undergo the degradation of being converted into

Ox Monday last Catherine (alias Constance)
Wilson was executed, pursuant to her sentence, for
poisoning. Perhaps, since the hanging of Marley
for the murder of the shopman in Parliament-street, for the murder of the shopman in Parliament-street, there has been no case of capital punishment of late years in which the public sympathy has been so clearly on the side of the law. Yet Wilson died protesting her innocence to the last. This is awkward, especially when one reflects upon the evidence by which she was condemned, and to certain prominent features of which reference was made at the time in our columns as well as those of our contemporaries. We showed the utter non-reliability of the medical testimony upon which this woman was convicted, considered merely from a logical and not from a scientific point of view. But one or two of our contemporaries have since rewoman was convicted, considered merely from a logical and not from a scientific point of view. But one or two of our contemporaries have since received communications attacking the medical evidence upon scientific grounds. It is, we believe, demonstrated that the woman whom the convict was hanged for poisoning with colchicum could not have been so poisoned without immediate detection of the fact had ordinary attention been exercised in the case. In society, whether the legal or scientific aspect of the matter be considered, the verdict is almost unanimous that Catherine Wilson deserved to be hanged, but was improperly convicted. Curious comments are passed upon the unanimity of Doctors Taylor and Nunneley, the latter of whom, it may be remembered, contented himself by swearing that he agreed with the former. As for Dr. Taylor, if he could but listen to a few of the criticisms which are at present being freely passed upon his evidence and his attainments, we scarcely think he would again venture to show himself in a witness-box. Under any circumstances, we do trust that the authorities will not again afford the opportunity of impugning a just verdict, of convicting an inscreent sulvit or of endangering the case against. that the authorities will not again alford the oppor-tunity of impugning a just verdict, of convicting an innocent culprit, or of endangering the case against a guilty one, by the testimony of any one whose capabilities admit of so much discussion as those of Dr. Taylor.

Dr. Taylor,
Here is another doctor, Dr. Letheby, whom if we believe, we must for ever hesitate to convict a prisoner of poisoning by arsenic except upon the clearest evidence of possession and administration. He tells us that the not uncommon bright green that the procession are proposed in the contraction of arrespinsion. He tells us that the not uncommon bright green paper-hangings contain thirteen grains of arsenic in a space of six inches, and that this quantity is sufficient to kill six persons; that a wreath of fifty green leaves contains enough to kill ten men; and that a green tarlatan dress may contain nine hundred grains of the same poison. This sounds very terrible; but yet we do not frequently find a company at an evening party sickening and going home to die from the baneful effects of the lady in green. We know persons who habitually reside, and have done so for years, in apartments covered with arsenical paper-hanging, and who appear to be none the worse for years, in apartments covered with arsenical paperhanging, and who appear to be none the worse for
it. It is true they do not eat it, as was the case
with the children who lately died from devouring
the wall-paper of their cupboards; but if, as Dr.
Letheby endeavours to show, and under the most
ordinary circumstances of life, arsenic may be taken
into the system, what becomes of the value of its
discovery in the body after death, should such a
circumstance be adduced as a proof of wilful
poisoning against an accused person?

The business of the law offices was resumed on
Thursday, after the interval of the "long vacation."
During the vacation period proceedings for ordinary
debts and other causes of action had been inter-

debts and other causes of action had been inter-rupted after service of process when defendants "entered appearance." The present week is therefore the grand harvest of the attorneys, who either receive settlement of the claims of their clients, together with the costs, or proceed with the delivery of "declaration" in their actions, one of the simple-t and most licerative proceedings in commonsimple-t and most lucrative proceedings in common-law practice. The preparing and copying of a "declaration" is a matter of a few minutes only, but entails an expense to the debtor of £1 9s., besides "term fees" and other costs incidental to payment or arrangement. The declaration itself, in matters of simple contract, is a mere reiteration of the claim indorsed upon the writ, and is, there-fore, of the smallest possible practical utility. It has already been abolished in actions of ejectment, and its abelition in ordinary cases is a matter well worthy the attention of legal reformers. A much better system might be established by giving to the Judges of the superior courts the power accorded to their brethren of the county courts of giving reasonable time to unfortunate debtors for payment of their liabilities, without subjecting them to unnecessary and exorbitant costs, and placing them unnecessary and exorbitant costs, and placing them at the mercy of a privileged class not always tempering authority with strict conscientiousness.

Three young fellows, all well dressed, were charged a few days ago with having assaulted the police. At six o'clock they were all in Hemming's row making a great noise, and upon a policeman remonstrating one of them knocked him down and appropriate intended. another kicked him. Mr. Knox committed them all for one month's imprisonment. Upon a subsequent appeal by their friends he reduced the term to a week, but refused to commute it to a fine.

POLICE.

THE BRITISH SOT EXHIBITED AT THE INTERNATIONAL.—Waiter Rummoll, a young man, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a police-constable. Police-constable Gardner said that at twenty minutes past five on Wednesday he was on duty at the exhibition, engaged in clearing out the visitors, when the defendant and two other young men approached, all intoxicated. He pointed out the direction they should take to leave, when the defendant refused to go that way and attempted to pass towards the eastern annexe. Complainant prevented this, and, as the defendant persisted, complainant took him by the arm to lead him out of the building. When he had got tim through the turnstile he let go his hold of the defendant, when the latter turned round and struck him a vielent blow on the side of the head, which he followed up by another. efendant, when the latter turned round and struck a violent blow on the side of the head, which he foliup by another.

Paynter—What became of the other two drunken ms: How is it they were not locked up?

mplainant—When desired they left peaceably, so that

Complainant—When desired they left peaceably, so that there was no necessity.

Mr. Paynter—I should think you ought to be ashamed; a youth like you getting drunk and conducting yourself in this disgraceful way at so public a place of resort, where the slightest obstruction may cause considerable mischief. How long had he been in the exhibition?

Complainant—All the day, I believe.

Mr. Paynter—Then he got drunk in the building?

Constable—Yee; I suppose so.

Mr. Paynter—You might have done much damage, young man, to the valuable property there.

Complainant—I had seen him with his companions before, and was very much afraid that they would fall through some of the glass cases.

Mr. Paynter—It is indeed fortunate; the exhibition is the a place for drunken men. To defendant—What at

Defendant—A clerk.

Complainant—He is clerk to an exhibitor there, and knows the regulations well. At the time I interfered with him it was twenty minutes after that fixel for

with him it was twenty minuted to the station?

Mr. Paynter—Did he go quietly to the station?

Complainant—No; he resisted so violently that it required four constables to carry him to the station.

Mr. Paynter (to defendant)—Your conduct is very disgraceful. You must pay 40s., or be sent to the House of Correction for a month.

THE TERRORS OF THE HIGHWAY.—Two ablebedied en, named John Osmoud and Thomas Williams, were

men, named John Osmond and Thomas Williams, were charged as under:—

Jones, 274 D, deposed that he was in Clifden-gardensroad, when he observed the two prisoners, one having a
basket and the other a bag, stop several ladies by going in
front of them and demanding to be relieved. Witness
watched them for some time, and on getting assistance he
locked them both up. On searching them some money was
found, and in the bag and basket a good deal of broken
victuals.

Sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

FRAUDS BY A SHAM LAUNDRESS.—Ann King, calling erself a laundress, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with braining linen by fraud, it being alleged that other cases sould be neglegred against her.

herself a laundress, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with obtaining linen by fraud, it being alleged that other cases would be preferred against her.

Mrs. Harvey, widow, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, said that about three weeks ago the prisoner called on her and said she had come from "Madame's, 49, Newman-street, for the linen." She told the prisoner coalled on the Wednesday, but she did not call, and directly after the prisoner left the proper person called in. She (Mrs. Harvey) then discovered that a fraud had been attempted upon her. On Monday the prisoner again called, and said that "Madame" had sent her from Newman-street for the linen. The prisoner, on telling her that she was never sent by Madame for the linen, attempted to get away, but, a gentleman residing in the house having come to her assistance, she was detained and given into custody.

Mdme. Pelle, of Newman-street, laundress, said she never sent the prisoner for the linen.

Prisoner said she met a woman in Tottenham-courtroad, who told her to go to Mrs. Harvey's to ask for the linen. She did so, but never mentioned any name or street.

Mr. Terwhitt, remanded the prisoner for a week that

street.

Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoner for a week, that other charges may be preferred.

Annoving a Gentleman.—John Frederick Calder was placed at the bar before Mr. Burcham, charged with being drunk and annoying Captain Savage, an elderly gentleman, well known for many years among the sporting community from his eccentric propensities in driving a four-in-hand and keeping spirited horses.

The Captain, who appeared excited, said that on Treeday evening he dined at the Artichoke Tavern, Newington-causeway, and about eight o'clock left for the West-end. While going along the prisoner came up to him and said, "Captain Savage, how are you, old boy?" Witness turned round to him, and told him that he knew nothing about him, and he did not wish to claim his acquaintance. The prisoner still persisted in following him, when witness told him to go away, and when they acquantance. The prisoner still persisted in following him, when witness told him to go away, and when they came to the Equestrian Coffeehouse, meeting a constable, he gave him into custody.

The prisoner said that he had known Captain Savage many years. He was in the habit of visiting Kay's Coffeeness.

hany years. The was in the most of visiting Any's Contentionse, Leicester-square, where he frequently met the Captain. In fact, he was the medium of obtaining a valuable diamond ring for the Captain through his frequenting Kay's Coffeehouse,

Mr. Burcham asked him if he was on speaking terms

with Captain Savage?

The prisoner replied that he was not exactly, but he did not see any harm in speaking to him in a polite manner when he met him.

when he met him.
Captain Savage, in an irritable manner, declared that he knew nothing of the prisoner, who was drunk.
Police-constable 54 L, who took him into custody, proved that he was very drunk.
Mr. Burcham told the prisoner that his conduct was very disgraceful in following and annoying a gentleman with whom he was not on friendly terms. It was enough to irritate tht Captain. As it was proved he was drunk, he should fine him 10s., or seven days.

he should fine him 10a., or seven days.

AN IRISH "LAMB."—Michael Dermody, an Irish labourer, aged sixty-six years, was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and assaulting Joseph Salomons, the landlord of the Duke of Sussex public-house, in Royal Mint-street, better known as Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel. On Tuesday night the prisoner, who was wild with excitement and drink, entered the public-house, and hallooed out, "Are you for Garibaldi or the Pope?" Mr. Salomons declined to give any answer, and the prisoner called out, "Hurrah for the Pope!" and made a great disturbance. The landlord put up with his noise and his enthusiasm for the Papal power for an hour, when he became so outrageous that he attempted to eject him from his house. The prisoner resisted and struck at Mr. Salomons. A policeman seized the prisoner, who then kicked the publican severely. The prisoner was dragged out of the house and said he would go quietly. He did so until he reached Leman-street, when he exclaimed, "You Garibaldian —, I'll go no farther!" and kicked the policeman as he had done the publican and caused him much pain. The police-constable said, "You will be forced to go," and he struck at the policeman three times and kicked him on the legs. Another policeman cause up and secured him. The prisoner then roarcol out, "Hurrah for the Pope! I will do for you when I am at liberty!"

The prisoner, in his defence, said he had been away from

The prisoner, in his defence, said he had been away from drink two years, and had a very bad leg. He was very sorry if he had done anything wrong.

Mr. Selfe said the prisoner got drunk, used bad language, and assaulted two persous. He fined him 20s., and, in default of payment, ten days' imprisonment.

and, in default of payment, ten days imprisonment.

A Livin's Nicil' A' Walwout'll.—George Willon, apposed to be a "ticket-of-leave man," of no setting into the dwelling house of Mr. William Ott, No. 1, York-place, Walworth, and also with commutating a vollent assault on the prosecutors with a life, who had received a desperate wound on the left ten pile, deposed that about two o'clock on that morning Mrs. Ott got out of bed and immediately said she felismenthing strain.—For the root, upon which witness, believing it to be the result of faury, said," Never mind these words when Mrs. Ott accreamed out, and said three was none person in the room, upon which he jumped out of bed. At this time he heard the window of the back from thrown open, and, rushing into the room in question, and, on entering, east, and the prosecutor and all fle-preserver clinched in his fist.

Witness made a life-preserver clinched in his fist.

Wit

Mrs. Ott said that on getting out of bed her foot struck against something, and on putting down her hand she felt the coarse overcoat of some person on hands and knees on the floor. The half-handskerdeif produced was her property, and had been placed by her on going to bed on the drawers in her bedroom, from where it had been removed as well as the box of fancy soap produced. The other half of the handkerchief, which she had only divided the day before, she then produced.

Police-constable Henry Moore, 192 P, said the on that morning he was on duty in Wallworth-road, a - 1 carting the cries of "Police t" he went to the house of Mr. Ott, and four it that it had been entered by thieves. In two hours after, while passing the house No. 4, York-place, and only three doors from Mr. Ott's, he observed a light moving about in the parlour, and on looking through the billinds he saw two men in the act of emptying something out of boxes. He instantly rang at the bell as hard as he could, and then run to the me'rs behind, when he saw the prisoner jump from the wall and run behind a cart, where he put himself into a position to receive him. Witness rushed upon him and grasped him by the throat, when he exclaimed, "For God's sake, policeman, don't hit me! I'll give myself up to you and it will be all right." He then secured him, and at his feet found the life-preserver he produced. Believing him to be the person who had broken into the house, and then found in his pocket the handkerchief before spoken of. He also found other property on him.

Mr. Haversey, draper, Crosby-road, Walworth-road, said that on the night of the 10th instant his house had been broken into and a quantity of valuable property stolen, and amongst it the pair of trousers produced, and which were worn by the prisoner when apprehended.

The prisoner, who offered no defence, was fully committed for trial on the three charges.

The prisoner, who offered no defence, was fully committed for trial on the three charges.

THE HOUSE OF DETENTION,—Charles Taylor, who described himself as a carpenter, and who looked like a respectable mechanic, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with loitering in the Pentonville-road with intent to commit a felony.

The prisoner was seen in a garden of one of the houses in the Pentonville-road at an early hour on Sunday morning, and, as he did not give a satisfactory account of himself, he was locked up. The constable afterwards found a window open of the house in the garden of which the prisoner was.

The prisoner on the first occasion said that he was a respectable working man, and having had a drop of drink on Saturday night he was not aware where had been. He did not even know that he was in custody until the Sunday morning.

Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoner, telling him that if he was what he stated he could have no difficulty in bringing one or two tradesmen to give him a character.

On Wednesday the prisoner, who seemed to feel his position acutely, handed into the magistrate a list of the persons to whom he wished to write to give him a character. No one was in attendance, as when he got to the House of Detention the governor refused in the most positive manner to allow him to have the use of pen or link, and declined to find him a piece of writing-paper.

It was stated that this was not the first complaint of the kind that had been made against the governor of the House of Detention, and the matter had once been under the notice of the visiting justices.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said that there was hardly a day passed without complaint being made of the conduct of the governor of the House of Detention. He should remand the prisoner until Friday, and direct that the prisoner be allowed writing-paper. He would write to the visiting magistrates on the subject.

The prisoner thanked his worship for his kindness and was then removed.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.
ALTHUGH the amount of busin as doing in Natio: al Securities, his week, both for Money and Time, has been only moderate, prices, energily, have been well sun note I. Consols, for Transfer, have salised 93 § 5 for Account, 95 ; Reduced and New Three per Cente, 110 99; Exchequer Bills, March, list to 21s; Dito. June, 20s. to se, prem.; Fve per Cent Annuties, 1994; and Red Sea Annuties, 17; Bank Stock, 2°S.
Indian Stock, 2°S., have sold steadily, at full quotations India Stock and Sea Center and Sea

really the bosenures, tow to low and the Bonds, 29s. to 31s, remain.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has improved, on the rates are rather higher. In the open market the best short tils are not discounted under 15 to 2 per cent. The supply of upital, he ver, notwithstanding the castinous destine in the lack of buillow to the Bank of E. gland, is extensive.

Large quart these of go decontinue to arrive from New York, where is exchange is 175; and the premium on gold 215; but some any shipments have been made to the Continuat.

The Contensial exchange have shown less firmness of late, nere it, hexever, no profit on billion shipments from this dustry.

Victoria, 1084.

Miscenarius Scurities have been in moderate request tolower, Anglo Mexico Mini, 188; Austra'in Anglio Mexico Mini, 188; Austra'in Anglio Mexico Mini, 188; Austra'in Anglio Mexico Mini, 188; Austra'in Anglical Control English and Australian Copper, 24; Great Ship, 173 per cen Preference, § National Discount 74; Norbudda Coal and tron. Peninsular and Orien al Scan, 744; and Royal Mail Steam, 540; On the whole, the market for Railway Shares has rules atend and very little change has taken place in prices compared will last week.

Oils - Linse d oil is selling at tis. 61. to is. 21. and papt, 47. 6d. to 50% per cwt. Cocoant is worth £54 to £7 10a; olive, £57 10a; to £61 10a; and fine palm, £22 10a; to £3. Asserban terpentine, 130s.; and Ferench, 120s, eer cwt.

SPIRIT*.—There is only a moderate demand for rum, at about revirus rets. Proof Lowardqi, is. 31. to is. 6d.; proof East India, is. 4d. to is. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3a. to is. 6d.; and Eoglish gm, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon. HAY AND YILAW.—Maddow lay, £115. to £121; clover, £110a. to £3 15a; and straw. £11s. to £1 15a; bet 121; clover, £110a. to 13a 6d.; Bartine are a close for a self-shift and and fine samples are in fair reduces, at full prices; but of the fairle are a dult to quire. Mid and East Kent pockste, 15a, per con.

100 per con.

Woots.—Prices rule very firm, and the market is steady.
POIATONS.—The supplies are tolerably good, and the demand is inactive, at from 55a, to 110a, per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

PRIDAY, OCT. 17.

BANKRUPTS.—C. OIRSON. Haberdasher place, Hoxton, bott and shoemaker.—J. H. RR WN. Romsey, days, promp producent manufacturer.—J. H. RR WN. Romsey, days, producent manufacturer.—J. H. RR WN. Romsey, days, producent manufacturer.—J. H. RR WN. Romsey, days, producent manufacturer.—L. O. STUBSS, Locktoveroad, Camberry disney-road, traveller on commission.—J. B. Levy VANSER B., Funchurch stree, city, general merchant.—G. M. LAKE, Blue Bear-court. Friday-street, ware-houseman.—T. HATPIELD Regieley, stafford-bur, irontonus er and smith.—J. FEMIRE, Woobley March, Hersfordablire, farmer, da ner, at haller.—G. SULTON, H. rtl gton, Derbyhire, product d. H. J. ACKSON, Letesser, silk merces and linest and we flen draper.—C. R. MABY, Briso d, Hecased victualier.—ANNATAYLUI, Excley, militar.—J. FREYT, Leads, solicitor.—W. LAMONI, Bradford, tuff merchant.—J. L. RBOTH, H. Hyle, Cheshire, bright in the company of the street of th

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED. - J. MOORE, Leeds, cloth manu-uturer. - J. WINDER, Leeds, cloth dealer, - J. JEWITT, Hudderg-eld, play erer.

BANKRUPTGIES ANNULLIED. J. MOORE, Leeds, cloth unautefield, playerer.

BANKRUPTS. J. COLBORN. High-street, Whitechapel, journeyman butcher. S. HIRSERT, Recumansworts, forces. G. T. LIGHBOYL, Bickrey-row. Rothernthe, resident of beech growing man butcher. S. HIRSERT, Recumansworts, forces. G. T. LIGHBOYL, Bickrey-row. Rothernthe, resident of beech growing by the control of the co J. PRINCE, Camburge, Corweal, mine agent — G. LOJKETT, New Haddley, Salp, Ironworks timble-soils, NICKLIN, Chil Hatton, Salop, Shoemakor — J. SMITH, jun, Harbury, seathan, Wheelwright — D. Lannsley, Carlwell, jun, Harbury, pressontham, Wheelwright — D. Lannsley, Carlwell, immines pristor, J. BOND, St. Column Major, G.-rawalt, carpenter — R. T. Hildiam, Albeurgh Suffolk — W. Tälkry, Gravescal, thusmann.— D. Clib, Droitwich, butcher.— T. Kildia K. Tonardy, wedls, labourer — F. AstHDD-N. Eatbort et, journeyman car surfar— W. THORNEYCKOPT, Staffort, becredet — F. Willey, New Serb, W. Miller, G. FAWCELT, Orbham, better, A. Davids, wedls, indeep, r. — SARAH VOIGT, Ch. Iombann — V. Clalike, Hadigh, as frant to a brewin.— MARY ANY MIRSTON, Hadingh, W. BROWN, Uncelly, Liopolinebure, albemaker.— W. Willey, W. Thorneste, M. W. Willey, M. Thorneste, M. W. Willey, M. Thorneste, H. DAVIS, Dolgely, M. Trionschaber, W. William, M. Mart'HEWS, Southampton, groser.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—BARBARA GILLIES, Glasgow a longing touse-sequer.— U. M. "KAY, Blantyre, jobwr.—A. CLAYTON Saudyhlis, Baufenter, farmer.—P. GHANT, Delehappil, Jromd ve, Jarmer.

THE EXHIBITION CLOSES on SATURDAY, the lat of NOVEMBER.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS,
ST. JAMES'S HALL-On MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
voloncello, Signor Pastel, vocalista sit is Lessel ten at sit Monry
Haigh. Confuctor, Mr. Lindway Sloper. The programme with
include Hammal's celebrate tender upon. The programme with
include Hammal's celebrate tender upon. The programme with
confuctor in port colors are programme. Sofa State, 5s.;
father than the port colors are programme. Sofa State, 5s.;
Baloony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Crapp di and Ur's, 5)
New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Proceeding.

TR. W. S. WOODIN'S CABINET of CURDSTIES, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-treet, Charine-come. Every Evering at Eight (except Saturday), saturday Morning at Divers. The secure effects entirely new, by Mr. William Callcott, Horning Ferformanon TO-DAY, SATURDAY, OUT. 25. Mr. W. S. Woodin as Mr. Robbern, or the Haymarket, in his celebrated tharacter of Lord Dundreary, to-day, at 3 o'clob2.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Additive of the control of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the most gentle yet most effective aperiou s, and therefore better calculated for - family modeler than any other drug. They always set the stansol right, rose the liver, -timulate the kidneys, and tholoughly cleanse the whole system.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

and LIVER COMPLAINTS, s of Appetite, Drowsiness, he Stomach and Bowels are nedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL

fixe extent.

The total paid-up "apiral and Accumulated Funds of the Company
were certified by the Audit are to amount to 2516,800.

Argust, 1861.

John B. Johnston, Secretary.

RESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

57. Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Policies are effected without has not time every day from Ten to
Four; Saturdays, Ten to Two, Medical Officer daily, at One. The
Beard assemble on Thurday, as that-past Twelve.

1th Company be obtained in connection with policies effected with
the Company. There has been advanced in this respect upwards of
a quarter of a million since July, 1818.

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, and other Forms on application.

EDWIN JAMES FARREN, Actuary and Secretary.

DURBAN BANK, Natal, South Africa.—
NOTICE.—The undermet tioned Banks are prepared to
the Monies and Issue Letters of Credit, payable on presentation, free of charge, at the offices of the abovenamed bank, at
Durban, in the colony of Natal.—
Mes-ra, Cunliffes, Band Co., 74, Lombard-street, Lor don.
Mes-ra, Cunliffes, Brooke, and Co., Manchester.
The Leeds Banking Connewy, Leeds,
The Alliance Bank, Liverpool.

M A P P I N B R O T H E R S,
SILVERSMITHS, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATERS,
AND CUTLERS,
67 and 08, King Willi-m-street, Lond m-bridge,
supply the purchaser direct from their Manufactory, Queen's
Cathery Works, Sheffield.
Mappin Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in ElectroSilver liate a strong deposit of Real Silver, according to the price
charged.

122, Recent-street, and 27 and 68. King William-street, London.	Fiddla.		Threaded		King's.	
	Plated	Finted extra string.	Pated strong.	Fisted extra str. ng.	Plated strong.	Fished extra strong.
Fer dozen. Table Spoons and Forks Dessert Spoons and Forks Ten Spoons	e. d. 36 0 27 0 16 0	s. d. 48 0 38 0 20 0	8. d 54 0 40 0 24 3	s. d. 70 0 50 0 32 0	8, d 60 0 44 0 27 0	8, d. 78 0 51 0 36 0
. An Illustrated priced (t.welv	e stamp	4.			

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, watch Clocks, and Chronometer Maker by Special Appointment to her Majacty the Queen—33 COCESPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS (corner of Spring-gardens), London, S.W.

CARL and SONS' spacious Premises are fitted up for the display of every description of Silver Goods, Silver-Pated Manufactures, Gold and Silver Watches, Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, fine Gold Jewellery, and fine Gold Chains. Showrooms are specially arranged for each branch of business, in which will be found extensive assortment, exquisite style, and economy in price.—Nos. 17 and 18, Counhill.

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Ladies' Gold Foreign Watches ... 8 gruiness.

Gentlement's do. do. 1. 10

Silver do. 5. 5. 7

Gentlement's Gold Corapensation Balance Watches ... 5. 7

Do Silver do. do. 25 7

Marine Chronometers ... 36 9

Do Silver do. do. - 25 . Marine Chronometers do. - 25 . Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers. Astronomical, Turret, and Bracket Clocks, of every description. An elegant assortment of London-mace Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chaine, &c. Dent, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutta's Bank): 34 and 35, Royal Exchange: and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Somerset wharf, Strand, London.

CARDNERS' LAMPS ARE THE BEST London, Mode a or Ta' le largest, and cheape t a cortment in London, Mode a or Ta' le lamps, from 5s, 5d, esch. Engravings free by post. Fine t' os a Oil, 4s, 5d, per gallo. Lawos c'ear ed, repair d, and cerdered equal to new—H, and J. Gardere, by apportment to her Majs st, 433, Strand, Charinge cross (opposite N. rthumb rland "ouse), London, W.C. Established 1752.

The NCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—DEANE and CO have completed their new patterns for this season. Prices from 7s. to £7 's esc. Cheap and elegant lamps. From 2s. 6d. to 55 ss., fr. burning the American rock oil, giving a brilliant light at small crst. Oil for both lamps of the best quality supplied periodically, or on receipt of letter crtst. Free delivery in London and unburbs. Gas chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in glass and brone, three-light grass from 63s.—Draue and Co. (opening to the Monument), Lot don-bridge.

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Nessers, LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berneys-street,
Oxford street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED
ENAMELLED BASE for Artificial Teeth. &c., specially commended
at the International Exhibition, Class 17, No. 3556, Single Teeth
from 5a, Sta from Five Guine as, Consultation free, For the success'ul result and efficacy of their system vide "Lancet."

OWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This digant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unparalleled success in premoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 64, 191. 64 (equal to four small), and 21s, per bottle Sold by A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemista and Perfumera Ack for "Rowlands' Macassar Oil."

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in MEDITINES; i ey always aggrava'e chronic complaints; but DU BARRY'S delicious health-restoring

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Invariably and effectually cures them. Extract from 58,000 cur's;—
Core No. 58,216 of the Marchiomese de Befans, Paria, of a fearful liver complaint, westing away, with a nervous palpitation all over, he digestion, con-tast alexplosmenses, low spirit, and the most i tolerable prevous parison of the most interest of the most cure in the prevous form of the prevous form of the prevous parison of the prevous parison of the prevous farcies—Cure No. 54,816. The Rev James T. Campbell, Fakerbam, Norfolk, of indigestion gatheries. Now sorties, and vervous farcies—Cure No. 54,816. The Rev James T. Campbell, Fakerbam, Norfolk, of indigestion gatheries, low sorties, and vervous farcies—Cure No. 54,816. The Rev James T. Campbell, Fakerbam, Norfolk, of indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which bad resisted all medical treatment—ure No. 54,818. Mira Virginia Zeguers, of consumption—In tins, 11b., 8, 9d.; 21b., 46 d.; 121b., 32s.—Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent street, London; Brassels, Also, Fortnam and Mason, Purveyors to but Majosty; at Phillips's, teadeslers; 250, 440, and 451, Strand; 35, Charing-cross; and all Grooces and Chemista.

Head Offices: Lombard-street, London, And Boyal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

The following is an epitome of the leading results aboven at the Antual Meeting of Shareh-Iders, on the 8th instant: —

Fig. 8 BRANGS.

Large as the Revenue under this Branch had be ome in preceding years, the year 1861 has produced a further increase of Fire Revenue, the Premume h ving attained the sum of £22,402, being an increase in a lin leger of £18,000, an advance by natural expansion which a probably without parallel.

The Eve Revenue has more than dowled in the last six years, the total increase of buildings, Life 184 ANCH.

The Government Returns of Duty place the Royal, as respects increase of business, at the head of the offices.

Life 184 ANCH.

The prominent feature is the increase and great amount of the new business increase of the past year amounting to £51,011; exceeding, by \$79,00, the new Losuraces and the proceeding year, which as and has hown a great advance). It is believed to result from sublice of fidness, and firm the signal a vantage the Life Branch, from its magnitude, bearing by far the larger shear of the gooderal expenses of managements, an advantage few Companies possess to the like extent.

The total paid-up and and Accumulated Funds of the Company.

PIOH SILK CHecks, Chénés, and Milleraics, 12s. 94 to 17s. 64. Fail Dress.
Best Double Mohairs, 8s. 94 to 13s. 64. Will Dress.
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Perfectly new Pabrics, the highest Novelties of Fashion,
From 25. 61. to Three Guiness the extra Full Dress.
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and Yachting Jackers, in a variety of colours, from 1 to 3gs,
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Peter Robins m's Monthly Book of New Jackets sent gratis on
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Frieres, Drap-de-Velours, Astraoan Lumb, French Fur,
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of Mr. UBSDELL, late of Conduit-street,
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And Rive following Cays, at less than the original cost.
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ANTIQUE DRESSES,
Celebrated throughout Europe,
Four guineas and a half the Full Dress.
Ladies from the Country are invited to visit Compton House,
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Every Novelty of the Season in Chéné and Broché Silks, Shawls,
Cloaks, Mualin, and Fancy Dresses.
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ILKS.—RICH, STRIFFED, AND CHEFORD

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SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA COLOURED SHIRTS.—A Box of Six Ascorted Coloured Shirts, well made and to measure, for 30s. Patterns to relict from on receipt of two stamps. Also a large assortment kept ready-made for immediate use assorted patterns, and made with R. Ford and Co.'s Patent Edie Wrist, at Six for 24s.—R. Ford and Co., 38, Poultry, E.C.

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CLOVES quickly and easily CLEANED by the BENZINE COLLAS, which removes grease, tar, &c. from all wearir g apparel or furniture without injury to solour or texture. The goouloe is wrapped in plak paper, with a metallic cap with "Benzine Colas" on it. Price is, 6d, of J. SANGER, 180, Oxford-street, W.; and all Chemistes. Boware of ministipes.

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Countrieng Iron French Bodstead, 3ft. wide by 6ft, long, Palliasse and Mattress, Festher Pillow and Bolster, Pair of Sheets and Pillow-case, Three Blankets and A'hambra Counterpane, at ROBSON AND HAYWARDS,
General House Furnishers,
138, Upper-street, Islington, N, BED

I RON BEDSTEADS, from Mattresses, 4s. 6d.
A Bedroom completely furnished for \$2 10s.
Catalogues post-free.
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GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. Sold by all Venders of Medicine. Price is 1d2 and 2s. 9d. per box

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No 35 (for NOVEMBER), will be published on WEDNESDAY,
the 20th inst., price One Shilling, with Four Illustrations.
Contents,
Chap XXI.- Florence expects a Guest.
XXII.- The Prisoners.
XXIII.- After-Though s.
XXIV.- Inside the Duomo.
XXV.- Outside the Duomo.
XXV.- Outside the Duomo.
XXVI.- The Garment of Fear.
Tobacco: Its Use and Abuse.
My Tour in Hollard.
The Sto y of Elizabeth. Part III. (With an Illustration.)
Prefes shoral Thieves.
Indian Cotton and its Supply.
The Small Houre at Alingsion. With an Ulustration.

Indian Cotton and its Supply.

The Small Home at Ailington. With an Ulustration.
Chap. VII.—The Beginning of Troubles.
VIII.—The Beginning of Troubles.
IX.—Mrs. Pale's Little Party.
Circumstantia' Evidence—The Case of Jesie M. Lechlan.
Our Survey of Literature and Sournes.
Literature: Orle, Farm Les Miscrahles, Feot-teps Behind Him.
Correlations of the Physical Forces. Political Mission to
Afghanistan.

Correlations of the Physical Potential
Afghanistan.
Science: Organic Substances formed from the Inorganic. The
E ectric Organic Februs. Velocity of Light. Shooting
Stars. A New S. Similant.
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SMITH ELDER, and Co., 65. Cornhill.

F A C T S O F S C I E N C E THE FOUR KNAVES OF THE PACK, A DANGEBOUS WOMAN, &c., In "SATURDAY NIGHT." Weekly. One Penny.

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100 REAL PARIS WINTER FASHIONS,— Grand Extra Plate. Full-length Portraits of Prince of Princess & exander in LADISS GAZETTS OF FASHION, November, price is., post-rec is. 1d. Five Plates, the Alexandra Ball and Walkine Dresses, Cut-out Fattern of Biarriz Corsage, &c. G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, W.C.

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